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MIGNON.

[From the German of Goethe, by E. R. D.]

Kennst du das land?

Know'st thou the land where the cyprus blooms,
And oranges golden, lend sweet perfume?
Where soft winds blow from the deep blue sky,
Where creeping myrtle and laurels lie?
Know'st thou it? Say?
There! there, my beloved, let's haste away.

Know'st thou the house, with its vaulted dome?
Its marble halls were once my home,
Carved statues stand, they call to me:
"What have they done, poor child, to thee?"
Know'st thou it? Say?
There! my protector, let's haste away.

Know'st thou the mount, up whose rugged steeps
The ladened mule his steady way keeps?
In its gloomy caves strange dragons hide,
While raging floods sweep down its side;
Know'st thou it? Say?
There! there, my dear father, let's haste away.

WOOLFERT'S ROOST.

Some Reflections at the Home of Washington Irving.

[Gath's Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I took an autumn walk about a week ago from Irvington on the Hudson to Sunnyside, close by, where Washington Irving lived, and thence along the heights overlooking the Tappan Zee to the monument where Andre was captured, beyond Tarrytown, and beyond that to Sleepy Hollow bridge, church and graveyard, where Washington Irving is buried.

This district has charms hardly excelled in American scenery, though the landscape is rugged. The River Hudson, when it gets through the highlands below Peekskill, spreads out into a splendid lake, not unlike the Swiss and Italian lakes, with crags on either side, and several towns reflected in the bosom of this Tappan Lake, or Zee, as the Dutch called it.

IRVING NO DUTCHMAN.

All that Mr. Irving knew about the Dutch when he wrote "Rip Van Winkle" was what he had seen in New York City. He did not visit the Catskill Mountains until twenty years had elapsed after the publication of the story of "Rip." Nor did he live in his own house near the Hudson until 1836, when he was fifty-three years old. He had never owned a house, except his mother's in the city of New York, until he bought a few acres of ground below Tarrytown, on which were the walls of a plain, square Dutch house, which he had remodeled by an English architect in the old Dutch fashion, and built as we see it, fantastic, yet of mock antiquity. Nor had Irving any Dutch blood in him, although he will take his rank as the historian of the New York Dutch.

His father came from the Orkney Islands, and his mother from Cornwall, in the South of England. His father was a merchant in New York city, and left a good independence to his elder sons, who adopted Washington as a sort of brotherly *protege*.

AN AUTHOR PERFORCE.

It was not until he found himself compelled to work for subsistence that he entered seriously upon his business, hardly with pleasure, but with nervous anxiety. It was in Spain and he was forty-two years old when he wrote the Life of Columbus. That book with three or four others on Spanish subjects, so greatly increased his reputation in both Continents that he returned to New York in 1832, after twenty-two years absence, and instantly found a patron in old John Jacob Astor, who wanted his Oregon and Rocky Mountain fur business carefully written up. To assist him in this work Mr. Irving got Astor to hire his nephew, Pierre, as secretary. He remained with him for much of many succeeding years, and finally edited his life and letters, and is now buried beside him in Sleepy Hollow graveyard. Mr. Irving lived at Sunnyside from 1836 to 1858. Nearly all his father's family came upon him for a home during those twenty-two years. His aged brother Peter, who had befriended him when young, accepted the consolation of a refuge at Sunnyside, and was taken thence and buried. His nieces and their children continued to live in the house, and some of them are still there.

ESTIMATE OF IRVING.

Mr. Irving's claim on American letters is that he was the founder of polite literature in this country. The claim is probably well taken. Our previous literature had been mainly theological and political. Irving was born the year that the treaty of peace was made with England, in 1783, and while an infant learning the name of General Washington. Although his father was rather a Tory, the great General had his attention called to the lad, and put his hand on the little head and said, "Bless the child." Irving wrote in his most touching mood that he felt that he had been indeed blessed. During the war of 1812, he was a war man, and a Colonel on the staff of Governor Tompkins of New York. When John Quincy Adams succeeded Monroe, Irving rather admired the Administration. He became a Jackson man, however, and Secretary of Legation at London under Lewis MacLane. Mr. Van Buren offered him the mission to England, but he had to decline it, and he finally accepted from Daniel Webster a place to Spain under John Tyler.

Everybody treated Irving well; publishers, foreigners, ladies, even railroad men. When they ran the Hudson River Railroad through his lawn at Sunnyside about ten years before he died, the arbitrators gave him $3,500, which was worth as much as the whole property probably would bring to-day. He was one of the executors for old Astor, and received from that quarter $10,600. The publisher, Putnam, who failed soon after he had made his payments, gave Irving 12½ per cent., on all his copyrights, so that his income in nine of the closing years of his life was $9,000 a year from this source alone. Murray, the London publisher, paid him nearly $16,000 in gold for the right to issue "Columbus," in England. His minor books brought him about $5,000 apiece originally.

These were some things that ran through my mind as I sat, at last, before the low little house, whitewashed stones, covered with ivy and other vines with the painted roofs of shingle to imitate red Dutch tiles, and high white chimneys in stacks and several gables with a sort of spire over the back angle. Irving wrote when he bought this place that he should have to write several traditional stories on it "to make it pay for itself;" consequently his tales are wholly unreliable as historical groupings. This house was called the Roost in the first place, and, finding that the site was first built upon by a Dutchman named Wolfert Acker, they added of Wolfert's Roost. Acker is still a familiar name in New York, and one person of the family is at the head of the largest grocery-house in the metropolis. The young ladies of the house insisted on calling it Sunnyside. What is called the pagoda, or spire, on the rear part of Sunnyside was built as late as 1847. In 1849 Mr. Irwin connected himself with the Episcpal Church when he was sixty-six years old, and in 1853 went up to the cemetery, three miles above his cottage, and chose the place where he should lie down among his kindred, when he removed up from New York. He purchased, in the first place, ten acres at Sunnyside. A year or two after he had occupied the house Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor of France, came over to breakfast with a neighbor, Mr. Constant, of French descent. Louis Napoleon had but recently arrived from Norfolk, on a brief trip in this country. Several years afterward, when Irving was in Spain, he had on his lap a pretty lass called Eugenie Montejo. In the course of time the twain became Emperor and Empress of France.

Sunnyside is a place without fences, its carriage gate far up a hill a hundred feet higher than the site of the ville. Here are Irving's small library, plain furniture, oil portrait, china and bedstead. He fell dead of heart disease, while getting into bed after illness. He fell to the floor and never spoke again.

A MAN OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

It would be hard to find in common experience a man whom circumstances had so well educated for authorship as Washington Irving. He was born and grown at a period when the destinies of the country were forming, and while all the principal personages of the Revolution were still living. He was sixteen years old at the death of Washington; he was seven years old when the French Revolution broke out, and visited European countries during the period of the Consulate and Empire. He was one of the first literary men at Washington city, and was, in reality, one of the earliest correspondents there. He was in love and engaged, but the object of his affection died before marriage, leaving him all the experience of the tender passion and none of the burdens of matrimony. He never could have traveled and informed himself as much as he did with the obligation of a wife and the attractions of a family.

He was also happy in his social opportunities, which were better than any of his brothers. Entering the law office of a prominent citizen and man of family, Irving obtained his confidence, and the daughter of his preceptor fell in love with him. In the family of this preceptor were men of enterprise, and Irving was carried through the forest to a town they founded, now Ogdensburg, on the St Lawrence. He also had aunts and sisters married, in the interior of the State, who served to identify him with New York. The city of his youth was destined to be the rich city of the continent, with a partiality for such an author as would touch up its colonial story, and Irving had plenty of examples for his Dutchmen in the old merchants of New York.

DOUBTS OF HIS NAME.

He had three positions in the diplomatic body, Secretary at Madrid and London and Minister at Madrid. His tales, such as "Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle," were written in England and were recollections of fancy merely. After he had fully fortified himself by suffering, luxury, traveling, military life, society &c., it was his great happiness to have the fear of immediate poverty set before him and impel him to work, with this monitor at his side he published the "Sketch Book," "Bracebridge Hall" and the "Tales of a Traveler," at about his fortieth year, when his mind was matured. After these publications came a loss of popularity, which drove him out of England to take hold of themes more useful and continuous. When he went to Spain to work at the "Columbus" he found that another American had gathered together all the books necessary, and his only traveling was to get color and embellishment for his facts. He was paid pretty well, all things considered; he got a thousand guineas down for the "Alhambra" in England alone.

THE CLOSING ROUND.

His long absence of seventeen years enabled him to return with reputation strengthened by distance, and he had a great banquet in New York, which introduced him to his native country again. President Van Buren took him right in hand and carried him in his carriage, Dutchman as Van Buren was, from Kinder-Hook, on the line of Massachusetts across the Hudson, through the old Dutch settlements as far as Jersey City. He also found the rich patron Astor, who was worth not less than $25,000 to him. Then settling down at Sunnyside, he had twenty-three years of absolute restful work solaced occasionally by high company, and journeys to distant places, horseback rides and the tender care of his nieces and sisters, and here he produced his "Life of Washington" and his few American books, and reissued, in elegant style, all that he had done. Nevertheless, he shrank from the intensely hard work of composition, though he once said in answer to the question as to when he was happiest that he believed after all it was in literary composition.

Before he died Mr. Irving had reason to doubt whether his fame would hold out, when such men as Hawthorne, Emerson and Longfellow broke into the field. He had entertained Longfellow when a young man in Spain. Irving shrank from controversy with his literary *confreres*, and annexed as many of them as he could by kindness, and, if attacked in the newspapers, generally hastened to avert the full blow by an explanation or an apology.

Fennimore Cooper, who was a tough-hearted American, looked askant at Irving's cultivation of English topics and Anglicising American subjects with pretty sentimental treatment, and never was very warm with Irving. Cooper's policy was to return blow for blow—to make no explanation to editors, but to bring them into Court. He probably looked on Irving as a snob, and Irving regarded him as a brute. When the "Scarlet Letter" came out, Irving read it through; he shut it up in a sort of painful silence until his nephew asked what he thought of it, and he answered: "Masterly! Masterly! Masterly!"

At the bottom of his nature Irving was a gentleman, and this guided him through all the conflicts of literary life, and enabled him to derive the very best advantage from his fame. While he will always be respectfully considered in our literature, there will yet be a standing protest on the part of irreverent and defiant young literary minds, who continue to hold that his rank is too high for his work; that he was very light in the creative faculty, and not strong or sturdy in dealing with themes in his own country; that he was a collaberator and polisher, and his literary nature the reflection of English authors of his day.

HIS LITERARY FRIENDS.

Sir Walter Scott was the best literary friend Irving had, and long continued to be. He became acquainted with Charles Dickens by sending the latter a complimentary letter, which led to frequent interchanges of courtesy. He was able to have William Cullen Bryant republished for the first time in England, and thereby got the support of Bryant's newspaper all his days. Having meditated a book on the conquest of Mexico, Irving heard that Prescott was prepared on the same subject, and resigned the work to the Boston man, thereby receiving a Boston support which operated with Mr. Webster in sending him to Madrid.

His politics was of a shifty sort, and going over to the Burr school to join John Quincy Adams, and then Jackson, he fell into the ripe lap of Van Buren. When Millard Fillmore was on the way to Washington in 1848, to be inaugurated, John P. Kennedy, their mutual friend, desired Irving to accompany the Vice President in the suite. Irving was not very well disposed toward the Whig accession, and declined to be in the tail of any party. His pictures and books were few; he had a Scotch disposition to keep his money, and his pictures were mainly prints, such as Ary Schaeffer's "Consolation," which he brought home with quite a flourish, and it is still in his house. He worked with system and hard, his fancy keeping him good company as he proceeded with the facts; he took three months to the "Conquest of Grenada," and in nineteen days, with the sheets before him, cut down the Columbus to a school abridgment. He was shrewd enough to have the Columbus made a schoolbook in the Public Schools of New York, though it did not bring much in that respect. One of the last visits made to Irving was by Oliver Wendell Holmes, who came to his cottage with Fred Cozzens, of Yonkers, the author of the "Sparrow Grass." Poor Cozzens, after living gayly for years, and growing rich by the sale of liquor, died intestate, and left his widow to the charity of his friends. Toward the latter part of Irving's life, when his brother Peter and his brother Ebenezer and a couple of families were under his roof, he wrote mournfully to a friend who asked him to make an excursion; "I can't afford to do any more traveling." His death was slow and hard.

RACHEL AND RISTORI.

Distinguishing Characteristics of the Great Dramatic Queens.

[From Scribner for November.]

Rachel was no fighter. She had no confidence in herself. She had no confidence in anybody, and yet, by a strange (but easily explained) anomaly, she was disturbed by the last hostile criticism, even by people beneath contempt. At rehearsal she often was thrown into a panic. The night she first appeared in New York, she was so disturbed by the rustling of the leaves as the audience followed her, book in hand, that she came within an ace of falling into hysterics. The least incident put her out. Hence the care with which even her costume was secured against all disarrangement. Even at the height of her reputation, and when everybody who went to hear was an enthusiastic applauder, she never could play unless all the hireling applauders were in their usual places in the pit. In vain the managers and actors told her that hundreds were nightly turned from the door for want of seats; but she insisted upon the presence of those mercenary applauders. How different she was from her great rival, Ristori! Ristori always insisted that there should be none of these hirelings in the theatre when she played. She said, "I am not only irritated by their horrible, little, mechanical noise, but they hide the public from me. I cannot follow the public feeling. Now, it is the public with whom I would have to wrestle. If the public be hostile, all the better, the fight will be the warmer. If the public hiss me, all the worse. I shall probably have merited those hisses. But then, on the other hand, if I win their applause, I shall be able to say to myself: "That bravo is honestly and entirely mine." Nothing disconcerted Ristori, and she was full of pluck. She fought for author, for play, for self, all the more ardently if the audience was hostile, till the curtain fell * * * While Rachel depended on her dressing maid for the arrangement of her costume, Ristori would take a large cloth, throw it over her shoulders and drape it during the play as suited best with her present passion, now letting it trail behind her with queenly sweep, then wrapping it around her like the cloak of a nun, or rolling it around her head like the veil which hides a broken heart and tear-scalded eyes. How admirably Guizot portrayed the characteristics of both actresses, when he said: "One is the beau-ideal aristocratic tragic actress; the other is the beau-ideal democratic actress." Nature oftimes jeers man's vanity; the beau-ideal aristocratic tragic actress was born in a kennel.

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QUEEN MAB'S TURNOUT.

AS I ESC IBED BY MERCUTIO.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

O there I see Queen Mab hath been with you
She is the fairies' midwife, and she comes
In shape no bigger than an agate stone
On the f refinger of a servant girl,
Drawn with a team of little atomies,
A strawberry roan and dappled gray,
Athwart men's noses as they lie asleep.

Her wagon spokes are made of wooden tooth-picks,
The cover, which is an adjustable, sliding top
And can be taken off in dry weather
By turning a thumb-screw beneath the seat,
Is made of the wings of Kansas grassh ppers;
The traces, of the smallest spider's web
Spun under the personal supervision of her grace;
The collars, of the moonshine's watery beams
Stuffed with softest feathers of the humming bird;
The ivory handle of her whip, the shin bone
Of a June bug; the lash, of film;
And the snapper, the stinger of a honey bee;
Her coachman is a small, gray-coated gnat
Whose kid gloves are made of the skin of his teeth
And dyed in opera tints: he wears a bouquet
In his button hole as big as a cabbage head,
Works on a salary of seventy-five cents
A month and found, and has money
To bet he is a bigger man than Old Grant.

HARVESTING ANTS.

The Wonderful Architecture of a Colony of Minute Insects.

[May Treat in Lippincott's Magazine.]

Early in December, 1877, I brought a large colony of these ants from one of the hills, including the workers, major and minor, and soldiers, and established them in a jar, which I placed in my study. They very soon commenced work, tunneling the earth and erecting a formicary as neatly as they could after the pattern of their homes on the barrens. The mining was done entirely by the small workers. At first they refused all animal food, but ate greedily fruit and sugar, and all kinds of seeds which I gave them were immediately taken below, out of sight. I now visited the mounds on the barrens, and found abundant indications of their food supplies. At the base of each mound was a heap of chaff and shells of various kinds of seeds. * * *

On excavating a nest I found chambers of store rooms filled with various kinds of seeds. But, so far as I have observed, the seeds are not eaten until they are swollen or sprouted, when the outer covering bursts of itself. At this stage the starch is being converted into sugar, and this seems to be what the ants are after. They also seemed to be very fond of the yellow pollen-dust of the pine. The catkins of the long-leaved pine (*Pinus autraulis*) commenced falling in February, and I noticed ants congregated on them; so I took those just ready to discharge the pollen and shook the dust on the mound in little heaps, which were soon surrounded by ants, crowding and jostling each other in their eagerness to obtain a share.

The colony in the glass jar seemed perfectly contented, not trying to make their escape at all. The earth was originally a little more than two inches in depth, by the first of February these wonderful architects had reared their domicile to the height of six inches. They raised rier upon tier of chambers in so substantial a manner that they never fell in. One of the store-rooms in which they deposited the seeds I gave them was at the bottom of the jar, and the seeds were stored against the glass with no intervening earth between: it contained about a teaspoonful of millet. I gave this chamber the right degree of heat and moisture to sprout the seed, by pouring a little water down the side of the jar until it penetrated the chamber, and then setting it near the fire. The ants soon appreciated the condition of this store-room, and many congregated there and seemed to be enjoying a feast. The next day the seeds were all brought to the surface and deposited in a little heap on one side of the jar, where many of them grew, making a pretty little green forest, which the ants soon cut down and destroyed. The chamber remained empty for three or four days and was then again refilled with fresh millet and apple and cotton seeds.

I kept a small shell, which held about a tablespoonful of water standing in the jar for the ants to drink from. For more than a month the water was allowed to remain clear, the ants often coming to the edge to drink; but one day one was walking on the edge of the shell, and carrying an apple-seed, when she lost her footing and rolled into the water. She floundered about for a few moments, still holding on to the seed; at last she let it drop and crawled out. As soon as she had divested herself of the surplus water she consulted several of her companions, and they immediately went to work and filled up the shell, first throwing in four or five apple-seeds, and then filling in with earth, and ever after, as often as I cleared out the shell and put in fresh water, it would be filled with earth, sticks and seeds, and they now serve all sweet liquids which I give them in the same way, sipping the syrup from the moistened earth.

MACREADY AND VIRGINIUS.

The First Reading and Performance of Knowles Play.

It was less, however, of a Shakespearean actor than as the creator of a series of original poetic character, chiefly from the pen of Sheridan Knowles, that Macready achieved his ultimate fame, and upon which his posthumous reputation must rest. His first introduction to Knowles and to that writer's masterpiece is best told in his own words: "In the course of the month of April an application was made to me by my old Glasgow friend, John Tait, on the subject of a tragedy that had been produced at Glasgow with much applause. The author he described as a man of original genius, and one in whose fortunes he and many of his fellow-citizens took a deep interest. It so happened that I had undergone the reading of two or three tragedies when late at Glasgow, and it was with consequent distrust that, to oblige a very good friend, I undertook to read this. Tait was to send the manuscript without delay, and I looked forward to my task with no very good will. It was about 3 o'clock one day that I was preparing to go out when a parcel arrived from Tait, and the manuscript of 'Virginius.' After some hesitation I thought it best to get the business over, to do at once what I had engaged to do, and I sat down determinedly to my work. The freshness and simplicity of the dialogue fixed my attention; I read on and on, and was soon absorbed in the interest of the story and the passion of its scenes, till at its close I found myself in such a state of excitement that for a time I was undecided what step to take. Impulse was in the ascendant, and snatching up my pen I hurriedly wrote, as my agitated feelings prompted, a letter to the author, to me then a perfect stranger." After a moment's reflection, however, he considered it might be deemed extravagant, tore it up, and after dinner he re-read the manuscript in a more collected mood. His first impressions were confirmed, and he wrote to Knowles his opinion of the work, assuring him that he would do his best to procure its acceptance and the highest payment. The next morning he again read through the piece with Proctor, who was equally delighted with it. The terms arranged by Harris were £400 for 20 nights, and £100 more for its performance the next season. But not one sixpence was spent on the getting up, and, to be correct in costume, Macready was obliged to purchase his own dresses, and Fawcett delegated to him the stage management. Charles Kemble was the *Icilius*; Terry, *Dentatus*; Abbott, *Appius Claudius*; Miss Foote, *Virginia*. Macready's every thought was engrossed in "Virginius," and from the first hour of the morning to the last of the night his mind was filled with its images, and every vacant hour was employed in rehearsing its pathetic touches and its whirlwinds of passion. "On May 17, 1820," he continues, "'Virginius' was acted, and its early scenes were not unattended with danger. Charles Kemble being so hoarse that not one word, spoken in the lowest whisper, could be heard; but the action of the scenes told its story with sufficient distinctness to keep alive its interest. This grew as the play advanced, and in the third act in *Icilius'* great scene, Kemble's voice came out in all its natural strength, and brought down thunders of applause. With the progress of the play, the rapt attention of the audience gradually kindled into enthusiasm. Long-continued cheers followed the close of each succeeding act; half-stifled screams and involuntary ejaculations burst forth when the fatal blow was struck to the daughter's heart; and the curtain fell amid the most deafening applause of a highly excited auditory."—*Temple Bar*.

LITTLE REDSKINS.

Indian Babies—Their Rockerless Cradles—Indian Boys and Girls.

[H. W. Elliott in Harper's Magazine.]

A pleasant and envious notion is entertained here and in other civilized precincts that young Indians grow—just grow as Topsy thought she did. But it is not so: they have sore eyes and bad tempers; they wake up in the night with lusty yells and the colic; they have fits; they raise riots when cutting their teeth; and they are just as much petted and just as mischievous as our own.

The mothers of Pochahontas and Red Jacket worried over them with just as much earnestness as perhaps did the maternal progenitors of Mrs Hemans and George Washington, while quite as much paternal supervision was given doubtless to one as to the other. When the question of love and tenderness alone is mooted, then it should be said without hesitation that the baby born to-day in the shadow and smoke of savage life is as carefully cherished as the little stranger that may appear here, simultaneously with it, amid all the surroundings of civilized wealth; and the difference between them does not commence to show itself until they have reached that age where the mind begins to feed and reason upon what it sees, hears, feels and tastes; then the gulf yawns between our baby and the Indian's; the latter stands still, while the former is ever moving onward and upward.

The love of an indian mother for her child is made plain to us by the care and labor which she often expends upon the cradle; the choicest production of her skill in grass and woolen weaving, the neatest needle-work, and the richest bead embroidery that she can devise and bestow are lavished upon the quaint-looking cribs which savage mothers nurse and carry their little ones around in. This cradle, though varying in minor details with each tribe, is essentially the same thing, no matter where it is found, between the Indians of Alaska and those far to the south in Mexico. The Esquimaux are the exception, however, for they use no cradle whatever, carrying their infants snugly ensconced in the hoods to their parkies and otter-fur jumpers. The governing principle of a pappoose cradle is an unyielding board upon which the baby can be firmly lashed at full length on his back.

This board is usually covered by softly dressed buckskin, with flaps and porches in which to envelop the baby; other tribes, not rich or fortunate enough to procure this material have recourse to a neat combination of shrub-wood poles, reed splints, grass matting, and the soft and fragrant ribbons of the bass or linden-tree bark. Sweet grass is used here as a bed for the youngster's tender back, or else clean dry moss plucked from the bended limbs of the swamp firs; then, with buckskin thongs or cords of plaited grass the baby is bound down tight and secure for any and all disposition that its mother may see fit to make of it for the next day or two.

Indian babies, as a rule, are not kept in their cradles more than twenty to twenty-four consecutive hours at any one time; they are usually unlimbered for an hour or two every day, and allowed to roll and tumble at will on the blanket, or in the grass or sand if the sun shines warm and bright. But this liberty is always conditional upon their good behavior when free, for the moment a baby begins to fret or whimper the mother claps it back into its cradle, where it rests with emphasis, for it can there move nothing save its head; but so far from disliking these rigid couches, the babies actually sleep better in them than free, and positively cry to be returned to them when neglected and left longer than usual at liberty. This fact is certainly an amusing instance of the force of habit.

When the pappoose is put away in its cradle, the mother has little or no more concern with it, other than to keep within sight or hearing. If she is engaged about the wigwam or in the village, she stands it up in the lodge corner or hangs it to some convenient tree; taking it down at regular intervals to nurse. When she retires at night the baby is brought and suspended at some point within easy reaching. If the baby is ill, it is kept at her side, or she sits up all night with it in the most orthodox fashion. When the women leave the village on an errand, such as going to the mountains for berries or to the river canon for fish, the cradles with the babies therein are slung upon the mothers' backs and carried, no matter how far, how rough the road, or how dismal the weather. * * *

Indian babies are born subject to all the ills that baby flesh is heir to, but with this great difference between them and ours—when sick they are either killed or cured without delay. This does not happen however, from sinister motives; it is not done to avoid the irksome care of a sickly, puny child; it is not the result of lack of love for offsprings—not any or all of these; it is due to their wonderful "medicine," their fearful system of incantation.

A pappoose becomes ill; it refuses to eat or to be comforted; and after several days and nights of anxious, tender endeavor to relieve her child, the mother begins to fear the worst, and growing thoroughly alarmed, she at last sends for the "shaman," or a doctress of the tribe, and surrenders her babe to his or her merciless hands. This shaman at once sets up over the wretched youngster a steady howling, and then anon a whispering conjuration, shaking a hideous rattle or burning wisps of grass around the cradle. This is kept up night and day until the bady rallies or dies, one doctor relieving the other until the end is attained, and that result is death nine times out of ten.

The state of communism in which Indians live generally permit no privileged class among them, and the girls of the chief walk in single file along the wood trail under just as heavy burdens as are carried by the daughters of the others who have no rank or standing whatever in the village. Liberty, equality and fraternity among the children are a patent fact. There are no heart-burnings caused by wealth here or high public position. The boys are never known to have quarreled among themselves because the father of one was richer than the father of the other, and the little girls never attempt or think of queening it over one another on the strength of better dresses and their mother's carriage. There are no rivalries of this kind among Indian children until they assume the *toga virilis*, but they have jealousies and malicious promptings which culminate in blows and taunts that spring out of their childish games, for they play at bat and football, at hide and seek, at tag, and have several out-door pastimes not unlike blindman's bluff and hunt-the-slipper. Indian boys do not know anything about marbles; they have no game at all like it, though they might have with great propriety, for the wear and tear to which our boys' pantaloons are subjected in the season of this sport would never give an Indian mother a moment's concern, because her boys never wear trousers. They fly little kites, however, made out of fish bladders or air-sacs, and they spin teetotums on flat polished stones, but the delightful mysteries of mumble-peg they have yet to investigate. The girls, however, do not participate much in these sports, since they become coy little old women at a very early age, and when not on the water, fish and wood paths, they are usually busily employed in helping their mothers gather mast and dry berries and roots, scraping, tanning and sewing skins, raveling sinews, etc., etc. The industry of Italian women is really remarkable; they are always at work, from the oldest to the youngest, making in this manner a wonderful contrast between the laborious diligence of an Indian girl and the magnificent loafing of an Indian boy.

Ben Butler as a Lover.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Ben Butler commenced his career as a diplomat and an artful dodger at an early age. While attending college at Waterville, Me., he became engaged to an estimable young lady there, but, desiring for some reason to sever the engagement, the prospective reformer adopted a noval plan to accomplish his purpose. The family of the young lady were prominent in the temperance cause, and arrayed against the flowing bowl. Wishing to shock their sensibilities in the highest degree, Ben indulged in a bogus but glorious drunk, swaggering around town in the most rowdy-like fashion, and conducting himself generally in a manner that made the veritable and most accomplished bummers envious. He finally rolled an inoffensive citizen into a ditch and was promptly waltzed off to a caboose. He chuckled heartily over his strategy, counting his disgrace as nothing. His affianced was overwhelmed by his downfall and dispatched a note to him releasing him from his engagement, while her father requested him never to darken their doorway again. Ben, appropriately called the "Beast," was jubilant, and, gleefully paying his fine, he emerged from the Police Court with a proud and victorious tread, a free man, prepared to browse in pastures new. This true story Ben gloated over to a college classmate, from whom it has come to the *Times'* correspondent. The fortunate young lady afterward married happily, and to this day recoils when she thinks of her narrow escape.

Romance of Yellow Fever.

[Memphis Avalanche.]

One of the thousand and one tragic incidents of the great plague happened at Holly Springs a few days since. A beautiful young lady of New Orleans was forced by her father to marry an old man she could not love. Preferring death to slavery, the young lady ran away and gave her services as nurse to the fever-stricken of Holly Springs. After a few days of devoted attention to the sick she was herself stricken. There was a male nurse for her. There was no female hand to soothe with its gentle touch the fevered brow. But the noble Ridley was there to perform the last sad offices to the dying girl. Towards the last she said to him: "Kiss me." As Ridley kissed her on the cheek she exclaimed: "Kiss my lips," which he did. She then said: "You are the only man I ever kissed; kiss me again." While Ridley was in the act of kissing her she threw her arms round his neck and instantly expired.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL G. E. DODGE, Jay Gould's associate, says that Jay Gould is worth $20,000,000 to-day.

THE Vermont House of Representatives by a vote of 157 to 26 has refused to pass a bill establishing capital punishment.

ALFRED DUTCH, who was the oldest journalist in Chicago, died of typhoid pneumonia and old age on Thursday night. He was 78 years old—good time for a life-long burner of midnight oil.

THE Crown Princess of Germany is a fond mother. She is about to send one of her sons on a voyage round the World, and she has packed with her own hands each of his trunks, besides selecting his library, which contains, among other things, Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott.

SENATOR BEN HILL made application for Senator Conkling's seat in the Senate Chamber as long ago as May, thinking that the latter would not have occasion to occupy it after the expiration of his present term. Mr. Hill will have six long years to wait.

ALL the foreign ministers resident at the Capital are back at Washington, except the Italian, Mexican and Japanese. Two new faces will appear this week among the diplomats. These belong to the successors of Count Hoyos, the Austria-Hungarian Minister, and Marquis Mantilla, the Spanish Minister.

BROTHER FULTON of Brooklyn now preaches a sermon in answer to Talmage. His subject is "The Bright Side of New York," and he pronounces Talmage a sensationalist for going "under high police authority" to pick up information about the naughty places in order to retail it to his congregation.

TWO thousand bottles of champagne, 1,000 of claret, 2,000 litres of punch, 2,400 litres of syrup and iced coffee, 4,000 cups of chocolate, 20,000 cakes, 20,000 sandwiches and rolls, 500 fowls, 400 partridges, 50 hams and 200 pounds of candy were consumed by the guests at Marshal MacMahan's Versailles fete.

BOSTON is in a fresh tremor. Mayor Pierce, the present efficient executive, declines a re-election, and who there is that can be put up to beat the candidate that Butler will surely run is the perplexing problem. The *Herald* suggests Judge Abbott, but the Judge would hardly care to run the risk of being again drowned in a spoon.

THE great Georgian is not Alexander H. Stephens nor Benjamin Hill. It is a heroic citizen who has never taken a drink of liquor nor had a spell of sickness, never smoked a cigar nor taken a chew of tobacco, never ate any animal that could climb a tree, nor anything that could live in water or burrow in the ground, nor anything that was cooked by a negro.

THE official announcement is made at Newport of the engagement of Col. Thos. W. Higginson, the historian and writer, to Miss Thatcher, of Boston, author of "Sea-Shore and Prairie," and a prominent magazine writer. Col. Higginson, who has recently returned from Europe, is a widower and the devotion of his attention to his former wife, who was long an invalid: was often the subject of high praise.

DION BOUCICAULT was called upon the other day by a young man who planked down his card: "Robert W. Mann, City Editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*," and asked Mr. Boucicault to lend him enough to wire home for money. Mr. Boucicault said that he would telegraph over and did so, receiving word in reply that no such person as Mann was known in San Francisco. Meanwhile the fraud had sneaked out and off.

GAMBETTA, who facetiously vaunts the title once maliciously conferred upon him of a political bagman, has accepted an invitation to a banquet offered by the commercial travelers, December 24. The ex-dictator has just celebrated his fortieth birthday and is now, consequently, eligible for the Senate, but there is, of course, no likelihood of his deserting the Chamber of Deputies for the upper house.

THE bad boy who put chestnut burrs under the saddle of the horse of Pastor Dietrick, near Nebraska City, ought to be severely dealt with. The pastor had been visiting some of the church members, and left his horse tied to a tree. On remounting, the irritated animal speedily threw him off, breaking his arm and otherwise damaging him. Mr. Dietrick has charge of two German Lutheran churches, both of which will have to give him a vacation of several weeks' duration.

MRS. HAYES has had the White House cellar fitted up with potato-bins, shelves for pumpkins and squashes, and racks to hold apples, after the manner of her own cellar at home. It is announced that no intoxicating liquor of any kind will be served at the White house dinners the coming season, except to the annual dinner to the diplomatic corps, and then there will be no wine glasses for the President or Mrs. Hayes.

DR. JAMES LEWIS CORBIN GRIFFIN died at Lansdowne, Gloucester County, Va., on the 22d ult., aged sixty-four. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Stuart Griffin, of Williamsburg, Va., and grandson of Judge Cyrus Griffin, the last President of the old Continental Congress, and who married a daughter of John, Sixth Earl of Traquair, Peebleshire, Scotland. Dr. Griffin was the lineal heir of the above named earldom of Traquair, now held by a distant relative of the Stuart family.

JOSEPH MARSTELLER, a Tax Collector in Easton, Pennsylvania, hung himself on Saturday, by tying a handkerchief around his neck and then fastening it to a bed post in his garret. He was found dead by a member of his family. Mr. Marstelle was the Tax Collector who was reported as having been knocked down and robbed a few weeks ago by two men in broad daylight, but who was supposed to have invented the story and not to have lost the money. Mr. Marsteller left a letter, stating that his death was brought about on account of the action of his four children. He also named his administrators.

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WHAT WAS DECIDED.

The elections on Tuesday decided no practical question as to the future financial policy of the country. The visionary plans of the Greenbackers for an extraordinary issue of Government paper to be expended on works of costly public improvement, was not a practical question, and was only used by demagogues to tickle the ears of their dupes. It never stood a ghost of a chance of adoption. Yet, in connection with KEARNEY'S ravings, it played an important part in the canvass, by adding to the scare which seized timid capitalists. The utter failure of the Nationals to accomplish anything beyond the polling of a few thousand votes, drops the bottom out of the movement in the most summary manner. Most of its membership will return to old party associations, and those who do not will probably constitute the nucleus of a labor party, such as we have had at intervals. In fact in Pennsylvania, the National party, judged by its membership rather than by the speeches of HUGHES, MASON and others, was much more devoted to the labor reform idea than to any purpose of financial reform.

The clearing away of this rubbish will bring the two great parties face to face on the financial question, with no communistic dangers—no raving KEARNEYS—no balderdash about three thousand millions of irredeemable paper—no clap-trap of "honest money"—to divert the public from the real questions at stake, or frighten the people by the dark shadow of a second French revolution. This is one good result of Tuesday's election. It scatters and explodes the feigned issues which were so tenderly nursed by the Republican politicians. They were of the type of "bleeding Kansas," the "solid South," "rebel outrages" and "rebel claims" on which that party has traded so extensively.

An analysis of the vote at the recent election will show that a large majority of the people in most of the Northern States is dissatisfied with the Republican financial policy, and bent on its change. They are not united, and thus the Republicans, through division and by the causeless scare referred to, made great apparent gains; but they are not real. The SHERMAN policy will be weaker in the next Congress than in the present one, and it will be especially weak in the Senate which has been the stronghold of its strength hitherto.

Nor will these questions be removed should specie resumption in January prove a permanent and not a temporary success. The one question whether the Government or the banks shall furnish the paper currency needed for the business of the country will remain. The Democrats will insist that the Government shall perform this duty, and the Republicans that the banks shall. But there is every indication the Republicans will go a step farther, and not only demand the retirement of all the greenbacks in the interest of the banks, but will assail the double standard of gold and silver, and insist on a return to the single gold standard by demonetizing silver. The Eastern section of the party will be satisfied with nothing less, and it is given out that JOHN SHERMAN, in his forthcoming annual report, will break ground in this direction.

We are by no means discouraged of the success of a sound financial policy by the result of the recent elections. They merely served to clear the ground and lop off the impracticable theories of visionary agitators. All that is practicable and valuable of the Greenback movement is as much an issue as ever. The Republicans will be forced to follow the logical results of their policy, and retire all greenbacks, giving the currency monopoly to the banks, and return to the gold standard. On this battle, we have no doubt of the result, and will be prompt in meeting them.

SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

The New York and New England papers are already in the field with the demand that silver shall be demonetized, and it is announced from Washington that Mr. HAYES will recommend in his message legislation to increase the weight of the silver dollar and diminish its coinage. This is one of the issues uncovered by the elections. Wall street assumes that the verdict is favorable to its policy of the single gold standard and the retirement of the greenback currency. The leading eastern papers declare in favor of this course, and there is no doubt the administration will support it. "Honest money," as we took occasion to mention during the campaign, means only gold and national bank notes in the estimation of the money power allied with the Republican party. This simplifies matters very much. The people can rely on the Democratic Congress to defeat any legislation of the kind; but Wall street will still make its purposes felt through the executive power. SHERMAN obeys only such laws as he feels inclined to, and for months has kept hoarding greenbacks in defiance of the requirements of the statute.

The Republican papers of the West, even while rejoicing over the success of their party in the recent elections, scent danger in the air. The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday, warns Mr. HAYES against reopening the silver question as it is stated he will in his coming message, by a recommendation in favor of increasing the weight of the silver dollars. It says:

We warn the President that he will make a sad mistake if he undertakes anything of the kind suggested. The country will criticise it with far more earnestness than they did his adverse messages of a year ago. Then he had the pretext that silver was demonetized. That pretext does not now exist. He proposes to reopen the discussion, and in doing so undertakes to compel the country to submit to a policy which he is personally on record as declaring to be especially committed by the Constitution to the discretion of Congress.

The *Tribune* goes farther, and urges that—

The President hardly needs to be reminded that the American dollar has never been coined with any reference to its value in gold. The dollar which existed long before the Union consisted of 371¼ grains of pure silver. That is the dollar, no matter how much gold or how much wheat it will purchase at one time or another. That is the dollar which is to be maintained now, as it was when for forty years or more it could purchase a gold dollar, and have something over. The proposition to enlarge and reduce the silver dollar from day to day, to meet the rise and fall of the London market, is so inconsistent with justice and reason that it can be regarded in no other light than as an indirect or disguised scheme to again demonetize the silver dollar.

If there is to be a change in the weight of either gold or silver coin, *let the change be made in the weight of the gold dollar.* That has been changed more than once since we begun gold coinage. If we are to have a dollar changeable in its weight every time there is a change in the market, let it be the gold dollar; but let the time-honored silver dollar—the 371¼ grains of pure silver—remain the Standard of American money, the unit of money values, the original dollar which has survived all attempts to weaken or destroy it. The country has just passed through a perilous conflict on the subject of the currency. Let the President be content with the exhibition of popular honesty and integrity, and let him not arouse another excitement by attempting to destroy the most stable of all moneys—the American dollar of 371¼ grains of pure silver.

This is from the western organ of the "honest money" party. If we turn to the east we find the Republican papers of New York and Boston, denouncing such talk as flat repudiation, and demanding the demonetization of silver. Evidently the end has not been reached There is but one practical solution of the financial question, and that is found in the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy: gold and silver coin as it is, and government paper, superseding national bank notes, at par with coin by making it receivable for all Government dues.

SENATOR WALLACE AND HIS ORGAN.

Senator WALLACE'S home organ, the Clearfield *Republican*, hardly waits until the election is over to throw the gibes of its patron at THE POST. It takes as its text a floating newspaper paragraph that THE POST had declared for ex-Governor CURTIN for United States Senator before the election, when it did nothing of the kind. Our only interest in the Senatorial canvass was to secure an anti-CAMERON majority; but the Clearfield concern flings its malice in this way:

THE POST furnishes a candidate every campaign for some office or other, and then puts enough of other fellows on the ticket to fill the bill. Our mutual friends have been making Presidents, Governors, United States Senators, State Treasurers, etc., for twenty years, but the shop has been rather unsuccessful thus far in bagging any of the offices indicated.

In 1874, in common with the Democracy of Allegheny county, by the election of fifteen members of the Legislature, we "bagged" the office of United States Senator for Mr. WALLACE; and the present opinion of nineteen Democrats out of twenty in the West is that it was a very poor investment. At the Pittsburgh Convention this year, when the West had a candidate for Governor, either in Mr. HOPKINS or Mr. JENKS, Mr. WALLACE vacated his seat in the Senate to come here and lobby and intrigue for their defeat. Mr. DILL would have been nominated without his aid, but so anxious was the Senator to have it appear that the nomination of Mr. DILL was the fruits of his bossing that he did his candidate irreparable injury. Democratic stumpers inform us that every where throughout the State, they found the Democrats resenting Mr. DILL'S nomination as a WALLACE set-up, modeled after the CAMERON way of doing business in this State. It was the weak point of the canvass from May until November. We know it was unjust to Mr. DILL, for he is "no man's man," as Senator BUCKALEW declared in the Convention, but it gratified the small vanity of the Clearfield statesman to have it appear he was as potential in Democratic councils as his great political model, SIMON CAMERON, in Republican councils.

Nor do we think Judge ROSS, the especial protege of Senator WALLACE, has any reason to be grateful for the Senator's intermeddling in his favor. The Senator championed him for the Judgeship at Pittsburgh in 1874, at Erie for the Governorship in 1875, and again at Pittsburgh in 1878, and with results that need not be re-stated. Both Judge ROSS and Mr. DILL are well aware, and caused it to be made known during the canvass, that one of the great obstacles in their way was the belief throughout the State, and especially in the western counties, that WALLACE "run" the Pittsburgh Convention as CAMERON has been in the habit of controlling Republican Conventions.

This was not so, certainly as regards Mr. DILL; but the Senator's carefully studied movements were designed to convey the impression at home and abroad he carried the Pennsylvania Democracy in his vest pocket. We don't believe that he does or that he ever will, and we advise him in all friendship to abandon the CAMERON plan of management that he parades in the lobbies of our State Conventions. By a union of his well drilled adherents with the blacklegs, loafers and drunkards Philadelphia contributes in such quantities to the State Conventions of both parties, he may control nominations, but he will make success impossible, for if there is one thing the Democracy of the State dreads more than defeat it is the suspicion of bossing on the CAMERON principle within their own party.

We further advise Mr. WALLACE'S Clearfield organ to be more careful in its taunts. He owes his election in 1874 to the Democracy of Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania. His appreciation of this has been shown by his consorting and combining with the Philadelphia rabble to defeat JENKS and HOPKINS, at a time when every consideration of political wisdom demanded the ticket should be headed by a representative of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. WALLACE himself in his Senatorial campaign, used this geographical argument with great effect—for his own benefit.

As the suggestion of Gov. CURTIN'S name was the provocation that induced Mr. WALLACE'S organ to assail THE POST, we hope the Senator is prepared with some explanation of the treachery of the Democracy of his own county towards CURTIN as the Democratic candidate for Congress. CURTIN deeming his election sure in so strong a Democratic district, gave his services in the late canvass to the party of the State in all the closely contested counties he could reach. How comes it that while absent on this duty, Senator WALLACE'S Democratic friends in Clearfield county were selling out CURTIN for the so-called National candidate kept in the field by CAMERON'S money. This certainly requires explanation. DILL'S majority in Clearfield is 1650, CURTIN'S 155, while YOCUM, CAMERON'S Greenbacker, carries the district by 79. Does this illustrate Senator WALLACE'S unselfish devotion to the Democracy. It is idle to say he is not responsible for the result, for his friends claim and the facts prove, he can do pretty much as he pleases with the Clearfield county Democracy.

We can understand and appreciate the motives of many who attached themselves to the Greenback craze, under the impression the old parties failed to move fast enough in the direction of of relief, when enforced idleness and a hungry future was the lot of a large number of the honest sons of toil, but that men calling themselves Irishmen, who are a disgrace to their country, succeeded in persuading Democrats to vote for HOYT and CAMERON on the ground it would save JACK KEHOE from the scaffold, is more of an enigma. Speaking of this the Philadelphia *Times* says:

Strange as it may seem, it has been the common belief of our people "for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," that crime is crime and that law is law, alike for the high and the low, the powerful and the helpless. The new Era of Reform has broken the thick crust of popular prejudice on these points, and henceforth crime is crime only when the powerless commit it. Kehoe made a dozen or more of his ignorant servants commit murder, and such men are very properly hung, for so reads the law; but Kehoe is a master man, and he has commerce to offer to those who administer the law. He has obedient votes to pledge as indemnity for the past and security for the future; he has contracts of past struggles unfulfilled, and the law is weaker than the criminal because the criminal is greater than the authority he creates. Kehoe will live under the new era of Reform, for he has paid the price denominated in the bond, as the election returns of 1875, 1876 and 1878 abundantly prove. Beamish has done likewise, and portrayed the benificence of the new Reform dispensation, as the Lackawanna returns clearly demonstrate. Such Kehoes shouldn't die; such Beamishes shouldn't languish in prison. The people are in favor of Reform; they demand Reform in imperious tones, and Reform is coming to them in a bountiful harvest of the seed they have strewn.

SENATOR NEWMYER was undoubtedly the ablest member of the Allegheny county delegation in the last Legislature. Yet he is beaten in a heavy Republican district, while the most worthless of the old members are returned. Newmyer is beaten probably on the ground that he ought to have known better than support some of the legislation of last year, a charge that could not be truthfully brought out against most of the rest.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

There is some truth in this; but Senator NEWMYER was defeated because the anti-CAMERON elements were united against him, and he had destroyed the old confidence reposed in him so largely by men of all parties, by surrendering his private judgment to caucus decrees in favor of notorious jobs. If he had spoken out and voted against the Recorder bill, as he felt inclined to, he could not have been defeated, but he permitted his judgment to be swayed by the Ring. This aside, we bear cheerful testimony to Senator NEWMYER'S integrity and fidelity as a representative. If the course pursued in his district had been adopted in the county, not a CAMERON man would have been elected from Allegheny county. Republicans would have voted the union ticket because it would have had the prestige of assured success.

THE statue commissioners of the State having selected General PETER MUHLENBERG—"devil Fritz" as the British soldiery called him—and ROBERT FULTON, as the representatives of Pennsylvania in the National Gallery at Washington, on Thursday met at Philadelphia to name the sculptors. After deciding that the awards be made to none but native Pennsylvanians, the commission selected HOWARD ROBERTS of Philadelphia and Miss BLANCHE NEVIN of Lancaster to do the work. There has been great dissatisfaction over the selection of subjects by the commission, and the decree that none but *native* Pennsylvanians should do the work cut off from competition the best talent of the country. We can only hope for the best, but the business has been a bungle all around. FULTON was more of a New Yorker than a Pennsylvanian, while MUHLENBERG is an insignificant figure in revolutionary history compared with either WAYNE or MORRIS the great financier of the struggle.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows, during the fiscal year ended June 30, that 8,686,178 acres of public lands were disposed of, and 8,041,011 acres were surveyed, in addition to 721,618,748 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is something over one thousand million acres. The disposals were mainly as follows:

	Acres.
Homestead entries	4,418,344
Timber culture entries	1,870,344
Desert land entries	310,5 5
Cash entries	877,553
Grants to railroads	606,340
Swamp lands patented	202,926
Other grants to States	214,992

These figures show great increase in the quantity of land taken up by the class of actual settlers as homesteads and for the purpose of timber culture. The cash receipts amounted to $2,022,-536, being $579,566 more than the receipts for the preceding year.

THE majority *against* Boss ERRETT in his district, on Tuesday last, by the official count was 5,492; 14,578 votes preferred some other person as their representative than the redoubtable Boss. In all the Union we don't suppose any other candidate will take with him to Washington such a certificate of confidence. And besides this, probably half of those who voted for the Boss did so on what they believed was a "choice of evils." Ciphering it down we don't believe he got five thousand votes on the ground of confidence in him, admiration of his abilities, or good looks. He will be neither useful or ornamental at the Capital, and hereafter will roost lower at home.

THERE are few men whose absence from the active business of this country will be more seriously felt than that of THOMAS A. SCOTT. He has filled so large a space in the public eye in the management of thousands of miles of railway, that his disappearance, even for a limited period, appears like the withdrawal of the directing hand of this immense interest, as he by his rare ability concentrated in his person the motive power, which seemed necessary to keep all its parts in running order. We hope he may soon be restored to health and his country.

THE staple articles of food are getting down to bottom prices. Wheat has not been as low before, according to an article in the *Public*, in twenty-seven years as it was last week. Cotton has not been as low in twenty-three years, nor corn since 1845, except in '61, nor mess pork since 1844. It says prices generally are thirteen per cent. lower than in May last, and eighteen per cent. lower than before the war.

OSBORNE tells us that he wants Senator WALLACE to write out his ticket hereafter, and not put us to the trouble of calling conventions; having tried that plan three times and failed, he thinks we have had enough of it. All this was said after the election when OSBORNE was in a very bad humor and was scarcely responsible for what he said.

The Electric Light.

Paris has gone ahead of London in utilizing the Electric Light, but John Bull is making up for lost time. The Metropolitan Board of Works, after a full debate, voted $2,500 towards experimentally illuminating the Thames Embankment and Waterloo Bridge with electric light. The Common Council of the city of London, after a long discussion on the subject of lighting the streets of that capital, by this new process, referred the subject to the Street Committee, with power to make experiments and report the result with little delay. The *Advertiser* of Dundee has adopted this light in its composing room, which is 100 feet long by thirty feet wide, reports that the experiment had been satisfactory so far, and announces that "an ingenious mechanic has discovered a simple method generating the electric current without the machine power required for the Gramme Seimens, and other methods, and by his system, after an outlay of about £20, a house can be lighted by electricity at the cost of only a few pence per month. This invention has met the approval of an industrial engineer, who is supplying the means for perfecting it, and it is expected that before long it will be brought before the public." The composing rooms of the *Times* office, Printing-house Square and Play-house Yard, Bleckfriars, London, after a satisfactory series of experiments, during several weeks, are now permanently fitted up for the electric system, and that journal is now printed by the new light. The result is a heavy fall in the market price of the various gas companies shares in London and other great English cities and towns. The adaptability of the electric light for dwelling houses does not appear to have been ascertained as yet.

THE Washington *Star* of Tuesday says it can be stated on good authority that when the resumption of specie payment by the United States Treasury begins it will be a gold resumption and not a silver resumption, although if the run on the Treasury for gold in exchange for United States notes should come close to the amount of that coin in possession of the Government, it is stated that a retreat may be made to silver. The coin balance in the Treasury on Monday at the close of business was $228,-526,453 28. Of this amount about $137,-000,000 was gold available for resumption. There are outstanding about $326,000,000 in United States notes to be redeemed if presented. The plates for the five and ten thousand dollar greenback notes are nearly completed and the notes will be ready for circulation by the day fixed for resumption. They are intended to do double duty—for convenience in handling large amounts of greenbacks and to take the place of coin certificates. Their size will be the same as that of the rest of the greenback currency.

THE oldest house in America was recently stated to be the Horton House, at Southold, L. I., now about to be demolished, and a sentimental grievance was made of the destruction of so interesting a relic. Various claims are now made, however, in behalf of other buildings said to be older than the Horton House. One antiquary states that while the Horton House was built in 1830 the Pickering House, on Broad street, Salem, Mass., dates back to 1635, and the house at the corner of Essex and North streets, known either as the Roger Williams house, or the Old Witch house, was constructed in 1631. The frame of the "First Church," erected in 1629, is standing at the rear of the Essex Institute in the same city. Rumor also has it that the old "Tucker house," near Tucker's wharf, in Marblehead, Mass., was built before 1630; so that the question is yet an open one.

THE vacancy in the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland, caused by the recent death of Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, cannot be immediately filled. As usual, the clergy of the Archdiocese will nominate three candidates, respectively classed as *worthy, worthier, and most worthy,* and send their names to the Vatican, but it is not imperative on the Pope to accept any of these. His choice will be looked for with interest, as it may indicate the religio-political relation of Pope LEO with England. The Archbishop of Dublin, though his rank is "Primate of Ireland," is not the highest hierarch in that ecclesiastical province. The Archbishop of Armagh is "Primate of *all* Ireland," but this is a nominal supremacy. Cardinal Cullen, translated from Armagh to Dublin, was virtually head of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

ONE of the points raised by the counsel for Benjamin Hunter, convicted of murder at Camden, New Jersey, on a motion for a new trial, possesses much interest. It is that there were several averments in the summing up of the Prosecutor that were not supported by evidence. What averments are or are not, supported by evidence, is a matter on which the counsel on opposite sides frequently differ very widely. Of course a lawyer is not to misstate evidence; but he may aver, as a fact, what seems to him clearly deducible from the evidence when the other side would not concede that any such deduction could properly be made. Just where the line is to be drawn is a very nice point to determine. Heretofore great latitude has usually been allowed to counsel.

THE importance of the country's corn crop is hardly understood by the general run of readers, and they do not know what a wide basis of prosperity it constitutes. The amount of corn exported in the season of 1868-69 was 7,017,000 bushels, and the following year but 1,392,000 bushels. The export for 1877-78 will probably rise above 85,461,000 bushels. In that time the total of wheat and corn export has swollen from 38,759,000 to 177,595,000 bushels. The acreage of this year in corn reaches 50,369,000, and the yield probably not less than 1,500,-000,000 bushels. At this rate corn will be king, and cotton no more than prime minister.

THE Washington *Sentinel*, a German paper printed at the Capital, says: "Secretary Evarts stated last Wednesday to the editors of this paper that he would see to it that no German American citizen should be molested by the German authorities as long as he resided less than two years in Germany. Should, however, he remain there beyond that time, he (the Secretary) would regard him, under the Bancroft treaty of 1868, as having ceased to be an American citizen, and no longer exert himself in behalf of such a citizen."

CALIFORNIA is looming up as a petroleum State. The California Star Oil Works Company has now five wells in operation near Andrews' Station, about thirty-five miles from Los Angeles. From two of the wells the oil flows voluntarily and in considerable quantity, while from the other three it is pumped out. These wells are yielding at the rate of eighty-nine barrels daily, equal to 3,360 gallons. There are also other wells in the same county which are remunerating their owners. The petroleum is all 110 degrees fire test, which is considered perfectly safe in that climate.

THE Superintendent of Public Schools of Indiana has made an estimate of the population of the State, based on the last school census. In 1870 the State had 1,680,637 inhabitants. He estimates the number in 1878 at 1,915,679, which is probably too high. He also estimates the population of the principal cities as follows:

Cities.	*Population.*	*Cities.*	*Population.*
Indianapolis	97,784	Evansville	30,573
Fort Wayne	24,194	Terre Haute	23,761
Lafayette	16,080	Madison	15,069
Laporte	15,199	New Albany	13,698
Logansport	11,581	South Bend	10,966

THE late campaign has not been very prolific of *mots*, though there are a few that will probably be found for some time to come in the vocabulary. Kearney's "pooling issues" is one of these, and Mr. Gorham has enriched the language with two pregnant phrases, one when he declined to aid the Republicans of Maryland because he "hadn't anything to spend on old Republican graveyards," the other when he compared the Radical party of the South to a "snow-ball in hell."

FRANKLIN county is a tie on the President Judgeship between Judge Rowe and ex-Judge Kimmell, but Fulton gives Rowe, Republican, a small plurality and elects him. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Judge presented by Fulton, remained in the field against Kimmell and has effected the re-election of Judge Rowe by a plurality.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"LOOK out for the paint!" shouted a boy in the gallery of a Chicago theatre, when the hero of the play kissed the heroine.

MRS. J. W. ILIFF, the widow of Iliff, "the Colorado cattle king," has moved eastward with her million and a half and will spend the winter in Chicago.

GEORGE ELIOT has just bought an estate in consideration of $200,000 purchase money. She and her husband, however, still live in London, and may often be seen in Regent's Park.

TALMAGE reminds his youthful hearers of the old lady who, saying to her granddaughter that she had seen the folly of sin, received the reply, "Well, grandma, I want to see the folly of it too."

THE Emperor William continues to be feeble, notwithstanding all flattering reports to the contrary. He is irritable and he retires early. In his occasional strolls the Empress watches him constantly.

THE LONDON *World* says it is admitted that a Russian colonel can be purchased for about $15,000, that being the amount which he usually defrauds his regiment of in stores, clothing, &c.

"WHY don't you spend your money at home?" asked a kindly city missionary of a hardened frequenter of City Hall gin mills. "Do you s'pose my wife keeps a bar?" retorted the person addressed.

GENERAL SHERMAN sat in a box in a Chicago theatre during a burlesque performance. He applauded the singing of an actress in tights, whereupon she threw him a kiss. He seemed to resent her impudence.

THE estimates of the Japanese Minister of Finance for the fiscal year 1878-9 have been published, and show an increase in the public debt of $13,000,000, the total liability of the State amounting to $375,-000,000.

A FATHER and his son were simultaneously married to a mother and her daughter, in Maysville, Indiana. The younger couple had been courting for a long time, but the parents, 81 and 80, went into wedlock on a sudden impulse.

GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are said to be two of America's best after-dinner speakers. Mr. Dougherty is especially brilliant and witty, and during the winter season both gentleman are overwhelmed with invitations out.

ONE Lingeman, a German Socialist in St. Louis, has left all his estate, worth about $12,000, to the workingmen of Europe and America who belong to the Social Democratic societies. His direct heirs-at-law will contest the will on the ground that Lingeman was of weak mind.

ORVILLE GARDNER, sometimes called "Awful" Gardner, the ex-pugilist and Christian convert, is an inmate of the Home for the aged and infirm, maintained by the Women's Union Aid Society of the Methodist Church, in New York. He is quite imbecile, and his wife, who is also in the home, is afflicted with fits.

A MISSOURI candidate for Congress says: "Bear in mind, fellow citizens, that whatever money I may steal in Washington I will bring right back here and spend among you." This has not been the case with a number of distinguished statesmen who have misrepresented Louisana of late years.

GARIBALDI'S chief gratification at Caprera is to be carried down to the seashore early in the morning, and to spend hours in the contemplation of the sea. The evening is generally spent in music, in which Garibaldi, who is said to have a fine, powerful voice, joins occasionly.

AT the Salford Sessions, in England, the other day, great ammusement was caused by a medical certificate, produced for an absent juryman, stating he was suffering from nervous debility, arising from alcoholic excess. The chairman said because a man chose to get drunk was no excuse, and he must be fined £5.

IT was reported recently that General Butler had spent $100,000 in the canvass for Governor and that some of his friends had contributed largely—one of them as much as $60,000 and another of them as much as $30,000. It is probable that the statement is exaggerated. Whatever the amount may be, the money was wholly wasted.

MR. REDFIELD, writing from South Carolina to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says that the absence of white leaders in that State does more to put the Republican party there at a disadvantage than the operations of the bulldozers. "Without white leaders," he says, "the blacks are as headless, powerless, and inefficient as so many sheep without bell-wethers."

HENRY INGLIS of Torsonce, one of the Glasgow Bank directors who are to be prosecuted, is a great-grandson of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who fell at Prestonpans, and of whose wonderful conversion such a vivid account is given in Doddridge's memoir. Mr. Inglis has published several volumes of poems and translations, and taken rather a prominent part for many years in Scottish literary affairs.

SENATOR TORBERT is defeated for re-election in Schuylkill by Mr. John Parker, National. Torbert was elected two years ago as an Independent Democrat, and was this year the regular nominee of the Democracy. A few days before the election the Republican candidate was withdrawn in favor of Torbert by orders from Cameron and Quay, and Parker was elected by 362 majority. Parker is a rip-tearing National.

THERE was one very exemplary man among the directors and officers of the City of Glasgow Bank. This was Lewis Potter. He built the Burbank Free Church and became responsible for the greater portion of the cost of the fabric, and in consequence of this liberty enjoyed great fame for pious zeal and benevolence. During all the years, when according to the inspector's report he actively assisted in falsifying the accounts, he steadily refused to take in or read Monday's newspapers because they were printed on the first day of the week.

IT is a rule of the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco that no Chinaman shall open a wash house within a certain distance of one already established. A Chinaman infracted the rule, and was ordered to close his shop. He refused. Next he received a formal notice that he must move and pay a fine of $20. Still he disobeyed. Soon he was missing. After a long search by white friends he was found chained in a cellar, where he had been left to starve. He was released, only to disappear again and it is supposed that, by order of the secret tribunal, he has been murdered.

THE OLD WORLD.

Speech of Lord Beaconsfield Reviewing European Affairs.

Close of the Paris Exposition—Receipts, 12,653,746 Francs.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

THE NEW OFFICIAL SWORN IN—A BANQUET—BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.

LONDON, November 9.—At a banquet this evening attending the swearing in of the new Lord Mayor, Lord Beaconsfield replied to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." After a review of past events, Beaconsfield touched upon the alarmist theories relative to the imminent invasion of India, only to be averted by entering into a struggle with some great and unknown power. He declared the Government's opinion was that the invasion of India was hardly practicable as the base of operations of any possible foe. It was true the northwestern frontier of India was not scientifically rounded. Possibly a foe might be able to cause embarrassment by compelling us to maintain a large and expensive force thereon. This possible evil had occupied the attention of successive administrations. Circumstances arising which forced it on the immediate attention of the Government, they believed invasion would become possible if Asia Minor and the Euphrates Valley were held by a very strong or very weak power, and had therefore taken measures which, he believed, would soon be consummated, and of which the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which secures the possession of these localities to our allies chiefly to remove the causes of apprehension concerning our frontiers. We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbors, and perhaps with some who are more remote.

In regard to Cyprus, Lord Beaconsfield said he thought it wise to occupy an armed position where the Sultan could feel that if any danger prevented him from carrying out the reforms which he willingly agreed to make, he could look with confidence to the assistance of an ally close to his frontier. The execution of the treaty of Berlin and ratification of the northwestern frontier of India would increase England's power and prosperity.

Turning from exclusively Anglo-Indian interests, Lord Beaconsfield pointed out there was another aspect of the Eastern question which involved the independence of all Europe, and especially of the Mediterranean powers. The Government's policy would prevent fatal supremacy of any individual State. England and other powers at the Congress sought to do this by establishing the Sultan as truly an independent prince. Referring to the statements that the treaty of Berlin would never be carried out, he pointed to a number of its provisions which had been already fulfilled, although only one-third of the time for its execution had elapsed. He emphatically and repeatedly declared the Government had received no intimation whatever from any of the signatories that they desired or intended to evade the complete fulfillment of the treaty. He thought it quite impossible for any signatory to attempt to withdraw from its engagements, but could say on the part of Her Majesty's Government that they would not be signatory which would retire from their policy, and their determination is that the treaty of Berlin shall be carried out in spirit and to the letter, and believing that the Berlin settlement is one that will advance progress and cultivation and secure the maintenance of peace, the Government would, if necessary appeal with confidence to the people to support them in maintaining the treaty with all their energy and resources. [Repeated cheers.]

Lord Beaconsfield denied that the state of affairs was one of danger, although from the important nature of the Berlin settlement which was proceeding it was necessarily serious. He warned his hearers not to place any trust in the rumors that England was powerless to assert the policy which she believed to be one of justice and truth. He was confident she would not become as Genoa, Venice or Holland.

Count Von Beust, the Austrian ambassador, upon replying to the toast "the diplomats," spoke in a tone somewhat in sympathy with Lord Beaconsfield, stating it was his duty as a diplomatist to study a true national feeling, namely: love of country and the consciousness of power.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

FORMAL CLOSE YESTERDAY—THE RECEIPTS.

PARIS, November 10.—The Exhibition was formally closed this afternoon. Receipts since the opening amount to 12,653,-746 francs.

THE GRANT PROGRAMME.

A Story of the Republican Plan to Make Ulysses the Next President.

[Washington Post, November 4.]

The announcement made by General Hickenlooper at the late reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to the effect that Grant had decided to abandon the residue of his contemplated tour round the world and return home in a few weeks, possesses considerable political significance. It is the first step in the radical programme of 1880. The next step will be a conference of Republican leaders here shortly before the convening of the next session of Congress, at which a thorough reorganization of the radical party will take place, and a complete programme of operations agreed upon. The stalwarts have completely captured all the other elements of the party, and there will be no dissenting voice or vote in the forthcoming conference against the scheme of uniting all the influences of the party in office, in the press, and in the Methodist pulpit, for the renomination of Grant. The radical managers have had much difficulty in obtaining funds this year from the national bankers, the syndicate and other great moneyed interests which have hitherto bled freely to fill the radical exchequer, and it is believed that nothing short of a definite committal of the party organization to "Grant and a strong Government" will unlock the coveted coffers again. The precise date of Grant's arrival cannot be stated, but it is probable that he will be in New York by the 25th inst. We are informed the contemplated "reorganization" will embrace a sphere of permanent activity on the part of the Hale and Gorham committee, which is to be turned into a sort of central staff or bureau of party administration. The design is to enrol permanent Grant clubs all over the country during the coming winter, the expense of which is to be paid from a central fund. In short, the Grant movement is to be put definitely and squarely on its legs, and, so far as an unlimited corruption fund and such power of patronage as still remains in radical hands can accomplish results, the movement will be pushed in every direction. Hayes will place the entire patronage of the Executive at the disposal of the managers of the Grant movement, and it is even hinted that if Schurz adheres to his oath never to support Grant under any circumstances and proves intractable, he will be invited to get out of the way and let in Eugene Hale or Senator Sargent.

In short, every remaining partisan energy and resource of radicalism will be concentrated upon the name and fortunes of Grant, and, so far as the awkward restraints of a Congress Democratic in both branches will permit, the radical managers intend to accomplish the gigantic task of packing the country to either elect Grant in 1880 or bring about a state of affairs that will enable him at their head to seize the Government by a *coup d'etat* upon the expiration of Hayes' term, irrespective of the result of the election. We shall be able to give further and more explicit details of this plot about the time the conference meets here.

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

IN MEMORIAM.

COL. RICHARD REALF.

"Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that crowns the revealing."

When burst the sombre cloud that hung so near
Low-looming o'er thy weary longing eyes,
We know the horizon that bounds the sphere
Of joy's cerulean and radiant skies
Was to thy soul revealed, and bright and clear
Dawn'd on thy vision dim a happier hemisphere.

When life's dun sky sank in death's dreamless sea,
Then the Immortal spread her snowy wing.
Cleaving the sun-clouds of eternity
Where all the morning stars together sing,
And while mortality to chaos runs
Thine eyes shall gaze no more on setting suns.

And oh when earth darkened on thy sight,
And deathless Hope had donn'd an angel's guise,
When gentle Peace had brought his genis of light
And crown'd thee smiling at thy rapt surprise;—
Did he not whisper by the Gate of Light,
"Enter thou here, where there is no more night?"

FOREST WILDE.

R. L. POTTER'S LONG TRAMP.

Trundling His Wheelbarrow from Albany to San Francisco.

Four Thousand and Eighty-five Miles in Two Hundred and Fifteen Days.

[New York Sun.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—R. Lyman Potter of Albany, New York, may justly be styled the champion tramp of America. He has just arrived in this city, after walking 3,995 miles from the Hudson River. As I write he yet lingers unseen in the suburbs of the city, deferring, for speculative reasons, his entrance until to-morrow evening. But I have seen him, conversed with him; examined his diary, and studied his four books of autographs gathered along the road, attesting his presence at the points indicated at the given dates. He started from Swan and Warren streets, Albany, on the afternoon of April 10, and to-morrow night, when he enters this city, will complete his 199th day out. He has walked 3,995 miles, and as, under the conditions of his tramp, he was not permitted to walk on Sundays, he has walked 171 days, and averaged 23.03 miles a day. Moreover, he has lost upward of twenty working days from various causes, which, however, he is not allowed to deduct, but which really increase his average to about twenty-five miles a day. This he has done through rain and shine, in heat and cold, over mountains covered with snow and across the burning alkali plains, trundling all the way a wheelbarrow containing a load that varied from forty to sixty pounds.

Potter is a lank person, about five feet ten inches in stature, weighs, perhaps, 140 or 145 pounds, and has a physique that suggests either chronic fever and ague or confirmed dyspepsia. His hair is thin, though now long, because of his forced absence from the barber shop, and his thick, dark, bushy whiskers completely hide the lower part of his face. But above is a sharp, nervous, suspicious pair of eyes, and over these a high, retreating forehead, approaching to baldness. He is a native of Ohio, 28 years of age. He has dwelt in Albany for many years, and is an upholsterer, a widower, with two young children.

Potter says that this walk was the outcome of a conversation, among a group of Albany mechanics, as to the relative powers of endurance of a man and a horse. Potter insisted that in the long run a man would wear a horse out, and that a man could walk as far up a day as a horse could, and keep it in longer. The company had generally agreed upon eighteen to twenty miles as a fair average day's walk for a horse. Potter said that he could walk nineteen miles a day, and keep it up longer than a horse could. A man offered to give him $1,000 if he would do it, and after some talk 215 days was settled upon as the test. But the man who had proposed the purse found himself, after a few days, unable to raise the money, and on his informing Potter of the fact the conversation was renewed, and Potter offered to walk across the continent within the 215 days, and trundle a wheelbarrow all the way. This boast inspired his friend to renewed effort, and he went forth to raise the money. He took subscriptions and contributions from everybody and anybody, many throwing in what loose change they had just to help Potter along, and the purse of $1,000 was made up. Then papers were drawn up, requiring Potter not merely to walk across the continent, but to walk 4,085 miles within 215 days, thus making the average exactly 19 miles a day. He was to count every day, from the time of setting out until the end of the walk, with no allowance for sickness, storm, impassable roads, or other cause; nor was he to walk on Sundays, nor Sundays to be counted in the general estimate of time. He was to trundle a wheelbarrow the entire distance, and carry in the wheelbarrow not less than 35 pounds east of the Missouri, nor less than 50 pounds west of that river. A representative of the contributors to the purse was to accompany him.

Potter at once set to work preparing for his journey. He had a wheelbarrow made expressly for him. This does not differ essentially in its frame work and running gear from an ordinary wheelbarrow, except that perhaps tha frame is a little smaller and lighter. It is surmounted by a chest or trunk-like box, about two and a half feet in length by two in width, and perhaps thirty inches deep, painted blue, and emblazoned on top with the legend: "Across the Continent: 4,085 miles in 215 days." On the end toward the wheel is adjusted a diminutive flagstaff carrying a small United States flag; and at the other end, directly in front of the driver of the wheelbarrow, is a tin receptacle for a tin cup, a blank book for the signatures of persons met, two or three bottles of simple medicinal preparations, and letters for delivery along the road. The box itself contained necessary clothing, provisions, camping conveniences, and other necessary luggage. The outside was well covered with business cards and advertisements displayed for a money consideration, Potter having resolved to pay his way along by this advertising and by carrying letters and messages from point to point. The vehicle, when completed and loaded for the journey, weighed about seventy-two pounds. One stipulation of the contract required him to trundle the vehicle without the aid of any strap or other device.

Thus equipped, Potter started on his tramp at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th of May last, in a drenching rain, which continued all the way to Schenectady, sixteen miles, which place he reached at 7½ P. M., footsore, wet, and tired, and somewhat dispirited. The next day, however, despite the rain, he kept on, following the turnpike toward Utica; and when he reached Utica on the morning of the 15th, having made 125 miles in a little over four days, he was tempted to abandon the undertaking, and he might have done so but for the tone of the newspapers. They ridiculed him, called him an idiot, a tramp, a brainless fool, and predicted his failure; and after reading these disagreeable things he resolved to persevere. He kept on, following the highway through Syracuse, the canal from Syracuse to Rochester, and the highway again thence to Buffalo; which city he reached on the 25th of May, having made a daily average of 30 miles.

When Potter started from Albany he he had only $3 55 in his pocket. It was not his intention to beg his way along, but honestly to earn his living. He sought shelter at nights in the hotels, when they were available, and in farm houses when in the open country. Throughout the Empire State he was hospitably received, and rarely permitted to pay for either lodgings or meals. From the outset he has been a careful and frugal eater, allowing himself only two meals a day, and never eating or drinking any hot drinks. His income from advertising and carrying small messages gave him all the money necessary in New York. But further along, as the population became sparse, he had more frequently to pay for his lodgings and provisions and at the same time his income was proportionately reduced. Thus he says—to anticipate the narrative—the actual expense of the journey has been nearly $400, and he has been obliged several times to send back to Albany for money.

From Buffalo, Potter took what is called the South Ridge to Painesville, thence to Cleveland, Toledo, and Fort Wayne, usually following highways, and from Fort Wayne keeping the line of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad to Chicago, which point was reached on the 23d of May, making an average daily walk of twenty-eight miles. He stopped for three days in Chicago to rest. Up to that point he had much rainy weather and in addition to the discomfort of traveling in drenched clothing, he had to push his barrow over exceedingly heavy roads.

From Chicago, Potter trudged on to Joliet where he took to the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Road, crossing the Mississippi on the bridge of that road to Davenport where he rested two days. From Davenport he travelled on the highway to Cedar Creek, Iowa, and thence kept the railroad to Des Moines and Council Bluffs, reaching the latter city on the 21st of June. Here he was obliged to lay by for two days, as the railroad men would not allow him to trundle his barrow across the bridge except on Sunday, when there were fewer trains crossing. On Sunday the 23d he crossed, keeping the wheel of his barrow on the rail. This brought him to Omaha, 2,050 miles from Albany by the route traveled. He had then been out seventy-four days, including Sundays and lost time, which made his average walking 27.7 miles a day, or excluding Sundays nearly 30. At Omaha he stopped for five days, taking a good rest and recruiting from the effects of an attack of chills and fever.

From Omaha the traveler followed the old military road to Freemont, Neb., where he struck the track of the Union Pacific Railroad. This he kept all the way to Ogden, which he reached on the 27th of August. From Ogden he kept the Central Pacific Railroad track to Sunal, the Livermore Pass, Alameda county, Cal., a few miles from the Oakland terminus of the road, and there he took a highway across a part of the coast range to Mission San Jose, where he struck the San Jose branch railroad. This he kept to the city of San Jose arriving there on Friday night last. Since that time he has made about fifty miles a day via the Southern Pacific road towards this city.

The journey must have been next to impracticable but for the use the traveler was permitted to make of the railroad trestles across marshy planes, their bridges across streams, and their snowsheds through the snow-gorged passes of the mountains. He has trundled his barrow over bare trestles six and eight miles in extent, guiding the wheel along the inner foot of the rail, walking himself on the ties, and approaching trains seeing him in these positions invariably slacked up to give him time to get across. He passed through the forty miles of snowsheds across the Sierras without molestation, camping one or two nights in the sheds.

Between Reno and Wadsworth, on the Central Pacific road, Potter was obliged to camp out one night, his time-keeper being with him. They found some ties and threw up a little enclosure about breast high, and in the night were fired upon by some fellows who ran off in the darkness. The ball cut Potter's coat sleeve.

At Table Rock, Neb., while tramping along the Union Pacific track, alone, Potter encountered a mountain lion. Potter backed away, but the lion followed him. Potter kept backing, and the beast pursued for nearly two miles, and then turned off, and the pedestrian was permitted to continue his journey. A little farther along he came upon a small Indian encampment. The noble red men gathered about him in no very desirable way. But Potter opened his box and presented his unwelcome visitors with what tobaco he had. Having taken this greedily, they demanded whisky; but he had none.

Potter has carried one small pistol throughout the journey, but it has usually been stowed with his luggage in his barrow, so that he has been practically unarmed. He has used up five pairs of heavy shoes. He has worn his shoes as long as possible to save his feet, new shoes invaribly give him trouble. At times, he says, his feet have been literally raw, and has been obliged to lay up several times on this account. He has yet ninety miles to walk. This he will do in a popular pleasure resort in this city, and he has forty-three days left.

STRIKING A LIGHT.

The Process of Making a Fire in Old Times.

[From Good Words.]

In early ages, "when wild in woods the noble savage ran," compliance with the request, "Will you give me a light, please?" involved, if the camp-fire had gone out, a spell of unremitting hard work, considerable manual dexterity, and an unstinted application of "elbow grease." The primitive mode of striking fire was by rubbing one piece of dry wood upon another until incadescence was induced. Probably Jabel, the father of dwellers in tents and herdsmen, and Jubal, the father of musicians, were indebted, when they needed a light, to Tubal Cain, their half-brother, the first "artificer in brass and iron," who doubtless "gathered" his smithy fire so that it might smoulder through the night and be ready for blowing up in the morning. However this may be, a care of those who lived in very early stages of the world's history would appear to have been to keep their lamps or fires constantly burning, rather than to depend upon means of striking fire when their "lamps had gone out." (Mathew xxv. 8.) It may be supposed that when Abraham and Isaac proceeded to Moriah for the terrible sacrifice in prospect, it was a lamp, and not a lucifer, that the patriarch had when he "took the fire in his hand." The maintenance of a continuous light was imposed upon the children of Israel as a religious duty: "Bring the pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamp to burn always." (Exodus xxvii. 20.) The extinguished lamp or candle was evidence of the divine displeasure: "The lamp of the wicked shall be put out." Returning to early methods of striking fire, a tribe of South American savages improved upon the dry-wood friction process. They discovered that they could generate showers of sparks by the sharp abrasive contact of a certain kind of pyrites upon siliceous or flinty stones. The sparks directed upon a quantity of dry, readily inflammable fibrous material obtained a flame, with comparatively little trouble beyond procuring and preparing materials. In the matter of "striking a light," the human family remained in a state of comparative barbarism till a period almost within the recollection of many juniors of "the oldest inhabitant." Our grandmothers kept the kitchen fire alight all night by placing a block of coal upon it, and packing it with small coal or ashes, so as to allow it to smoulder only till the morning. The first triumph of "applied science" in "striking a light," lay in the discovery of the combined capabilities of burned linen, or tinder, flint and steel, and brimstone-tipped wood matches, or "spunks," as they were called in some parts of the country. The tinder was usually a domestic production, the tinder boxes and steels, or "frizzies," were made at Birmingham and Wolverhampton, where a considerable business was done in these articles. The flint was had from where it could be picked up, and the manufacturers and venders of the matches were chiefly poor old women.

The steel was of the form of the letter U elongated and reverse, the narrower stock being the handle; the broader, which had a serrated outer edge, was used for striking the piece of flint, and producing the sparks that ignited the tinder, which in turn lighted the brimstone tipped match. The lighted tinder, when it had served its purpose, was extinguished by a close fitting inner cover that was pressed down upon it. The flint and steel were also used for lighting match paper—thick, porous paper that had been dipped in a solution of saltpetre and afterwards dried. The match paper was held close to the piece of flint, with its edge at the point of impact with the steel. It ignited readily and burned freely, but without flame. Amadou, or German tinder, and "touchwood," being woody tissue in a certain stage of decay, were sometimes used in the same way as match paper. The methods of initiating fire, as has been seen, were up to this point by rude mechanical experiments. It is only during the last half century that science may be said to have been applied to the manufacture of matches.

One of the earliest novelties was the "instantaneous lightening-box," which contained a bottle charged with sulphuric acid and fibrous abesto. The tipped match was let into the bottle and caught fire from the acid. The revolution in match-making, and the origin of the match manufacture, as a large and important industry, may be said to date from the introduction of phosphorus as an igniting agent applied in various ways. The curious scientific toys, the "instantaneous lighting," and "phosphorus boxes," had a limited sale at a guinea each afterwards reduced by degrees to a shilling. There are now matches in the market that sell at the rate of 600 for a half penny.

INTERPRETING A DREAM.

The Detroit Woman Who Saw a Two-Horse Wagon Loaded with Coffins.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

"Dreams? Now you've touched a tender spot. Madam, I expect I've had more dreams than any other bald-headed man in this U. S. A.," said Bijah.

"Well, I've had dreams," she continued, as she bent her eyes on the carpet. "I've had such dreams as I never heard tell of, and being as a woman told me that you could advise me, I've called to talk with you."

"Go right ahead on the starboard tack, madam."

"There's a man—there's a man coming to our house, sir," she said, as she partly hid her face.

"Comes to read the gas meter, I suppose. Well, go on."

"He comes to see me," she said, giving her head an indignant toss. "I might as well own up that my face, or form, or conversational powers have attracted him. Judging from his actions, he seemed to love me."

"Does, eh? Has he ever brought you peppermint drops? Has he ever read poetry to you? Have you ever noticed him gazing at the moon?"

"I am satisfied that he loves me," she musingly replied, "and I confess—"

"That you love him?"

She blushed.

Which was very, very proper in her.

"Same as ever—old, old story—and in the usual way—no cards," he replied, as he solemnly shifted the cat.

"After he left me last night I had a dream," she said. "I dreamed that I was trying to darn a pair of socks with a door key for a needle and some telegraph wire for yarn. While I was trying to mend the holes I heard a horn blow, and looking out of the window I saw—what?"

"A fish peddler, of course."

"No, sir! I saw a two-horse wagon loaded with coffins! The dream awoke me, and I found myself sitting up in bed. It has worried me ever since, and I want to know if you can interpret it."

"Madam," began Bijah, as he rose up and smoothed down his head, "you have come to the right man, and at the right time. I have never bragged around any on my power to interpret dreams, but being it's you I will say that I can knock the spots off any other human being in this town on the dream business."

"And you can tell me the significance of this one?"

"Then you dreamed of a door-key. That's the sign of an accident. Be careful, madam, and don't hit the clothes line in splitting wood, and don't go up on a ladder over ten or fifteen feet."

"I never, never climb a ladder, sir!"

"Don't you? So much the better. But be careful how you go down cellar during the next few weeks. Then you dreamed of telegraph wire, madam. That's another bad sign. Don't go around the back yard barefooted, or you may cut your heel on an old bottle and have a fatal case of lockjaw."

"I go barefooted!" she gasped.

"I hope not, madam; and if you eat any peanuts for a month throw the shucks away. Even if they don't hurt you there is only two per cent. of nourishment in 'em."

She looked at him in amazement, and he kindly went on:

"You heard a horn blow, and that is a good sign. I've known women who had struggled with cold feet for eighteen straight years to dream of a horn blowing, and be perfectly cured in five hours."

"Sir!"

"That's me, madam, and I rejoice from the bottom of my heart at your good luck. Then you dreamed of coffins. Did you see any figures on 'em?"

"I don't remember."

"Well, I s'pose the undertaker will put enough figures on 'em, for that matter. To dream of coffins, madam, signifies that you will shortly have an offer."

"Is—that—so!" she softly replied, blushing again.

"It is, madam. Less than a month ago a woman came to me who had been dreaming of coffins, and within three days she had an offer."

"And she accepted him?"

"It was an offer, Madam, to nurse a woman with the roomytiz—salary, $3 per week and found."

"Mr. Joy," said the gentle dreamer, as she rose up and made a grab for her train." I shan't go out as a nurse—not just yet.

"I wouldn't either; it's a very trying position, particularly where the patient is despondent and imagines that you want to murder her.

"Mr. Joy, I am very much obliged."

"'Tis well—'tis well. Good day."

She sailed away, her face red as a coal and her nose up, and he sat down and muttered to himself:

"She believed every word of it up to the offer," and just 'cause I wouldn't lie about it she goes away feeling dispersed and put out. That's the way with 'em—onsartin, onhappy, and ongrateful."

FARM AND GARDEN.

VALUE OF SHEEP AS MANURE MAKERS.—Pasture alone is not sufficient to maintain sheep in profitable thrift, especially in the approaching breeding season; in addition, a daily ration of grain is needed. When the pasture is poor, the quantity of grain should be liberal. With good pastures, a pint of mixed corn and oats, or rye and buckwheat, is little enough; with poor pasture half as much again would be required to keep full grown sheep or growing lambs in proper condition. In some sections cotton-seed meal is coming into great favor for feeding sheep on poor pastures, a half pint being fed to each one daily. It is a nutritious food, and makes an unexceptionably rich manure: and the quality of the dung of animals as a manure always depends on the quality of their food, for the dung is only the food, changed by the process of digestion, less the portion taken into the system as nutriment. There is a mistaken idea, which has been fostered by writers who know little about sheep, that these animals have the unusual capability of living upon weeds, briers, brush and coarse herbage, and of not only getting fat thereon, but of greatly adding to the fertility of the poor soil. A sheep, however, has no power to make something out of nothing. By reason of its fine mastication, and its vigorous digestion, it can, perhaps, exhaust its food of more of its nutriment than any other animal, except a fowl, and its manure, by reason of its finely comminuted condition, rapidly decomposes, and is at once effective as a fertilizer. To make our flock thrifty—to secure strong lambs, heavy fleeces, and good mutton—we need to feed the sheep, and we must do this if we would turn our flock into vehicles for spreading manure and enriching the soil. It is a fact, that sheep supplied with a regularly given ration of one pint of grain per day, besides pasture, made in 80 days, 20 pounds each more weight than a flock on as good pasture without grain, and the value of the extra flesh more than paid for the grain. In addition, the fleece made growth, a large proportion of the ewes conceived twins, and the lambs came stronger and were better supplied with milk. And as a matter of course, the droppings of these sheep must have been richer in fertilizing value than those of poorly fed sheep. The good shepherd careth for his sheep, and he has his reward in the richest return that can be made of any of our farm animals, for the food and care given. Instances of the successful use of sheep as fertilizers of the soil are given so frequently, but without any reference to the methods of their use, that it has become a general belief that nothing else is needed to make a poor farm rich. But if any novice is led to try it for himself, both he and his flock will come to grief.—*American Agriculturist.*

CORN FOR HORSES—Mr. John Harper, of Kentucky, had a high opinion of the value of corn for horses. He attributed the success of Longfellow and his companions in fame largely to the strengthening influence of the good and yellow Ohio corn," of which he was in the habit of giving to each animal "just twenty-eight good sound ears every day when in training, and when they don't eat it quite all up, we give them a little exercise to strengthen their appetites, and that makes them run from end to end." Commenting on this statement, the *Golden Rule*, which has a distinguished horseman at its head, says:

"Certain it is that the owner and trainer of such horses as endorser, Lyttleton, Longfellow and scores of other celebrated ones, should know what he is talking about. As to ourselves, we are inclined to think that good bright corn might be fed during our cold New England winters to a much greater extent than it is, with profit. We doubt if oats make a sufficiently generous diet considering the sudden and violent changes of our atmosphere, and the severe work to which our driving horses are frequently put. It is a fact that nearly all horses prefer corn to any other form of dry food. Our idea is that ears of corn ground cob and all, and fed with cracked rye or mashed oats in the ratio of two to one, is on the whole, the best diet that can be fed to stock during the winter and spring months. It does put the shine into their coats, and fill them with the high spirit that makes the earth seem 'not good enough for them to walk on.'"

A GOOD BARN PLAN.—It is the plan of one I built in 1876. It is 38x60 feet, with 16 feet posts. Has two floors running lengthwise, the upper one being the main driveway, and seven feet above the first, and on a level with the scaffold over the cow stable. The hay mow opposite the stable goes down to the first floor, making a very easy place to put off a load of hay in a hurrying time. The first floor is used for a feeding floor, and for storing corn in husking time. On the stable side is a stairway to the upper floor, and one into the basement; also a doorway leading to the floor in front of the cows; the next forty-two feet are occupied by cow stalls; beyond that are two horse stalls and a passage way to the floor in front, with a chance to feed either in front or above. There is also a stairway in front of the horse stalls for passing up to the upper floor with an oat bin underneath them. The floor in the cattle mangers is level with the feeding floor, which, to my mind is the best plan for feeding cattle. There is a partition between the animal's heads 2½ feet high, so they cannot rob each other. Behind the cattle are two spaces one-half inch wide and three inches apart, to let the liquid pass into the cellar below, with trap doors six feet apart, and far enough back to keep from being covered with the excrements. On the bay side are stalls for a pair of oxen, and an extra one for any animal one may wish to keep away from the cows. There is a cellar under the whole building. The bay side is used for storing farming tools, the other for the manure. In the centre is a driveway out into the field, with doors to shut tight in winter. I cannot use my cellar as a cattle yard, but have a warm yard on the south side, where there is good running water. I drive on to the upper floor by rising five or six feet, starting some thirty feet from the barn, the last eight feet being a bridge with a passage underneath leading to the feeding floor. I think you are right in saying that a barn with two floors is much to be preferred to any other. I only regret that I did not have the posts eighteen or twenty feet high; the additional expense would have been but a trifle. If you consider this worthy of notice, use it at your pleasure.—J. J. MINER, in N. E. Farmer.

SOMETHING NEW IN FENCES.—A correspondent says: "A post and rail fence, better than anything I have ever seen, patented or unpatented, is made as follows: Set the posts nine feet apart, or two feet less than the length of the rails used. Bore a 1½ inch hole through the posts one foot from the ground, and at right angles with the direction of the fence. Bore three holes above this nine inches apart, one above the other, and drive in wooden pins in all four holes to project four inches on each side of the post. Lay your rails on these pins, close to the post on each side. Bore a 3-8 inch hole above the top rail, and another one 1½ inches below the bottom pin. Take a piece of wire 10 or 11 feet long, and pass its length through the top hole, and cross it under the top rail; cross it again under the second rail from the top; cross it again under the third rail, and finally cross it under the bottom rail by slipping the ends of the wire through the small hole, and bring them around in front of the post and twist them together. This makes a cheap, strong fence, that will turn horses and cattle; but, if sheep are kept a board should be nailed at the bottom or a fifth rail added."

KINDS OF BARLEY—Just at Barley harvest the inquiry comes to us about the difference between the two and six-rowed barley, and which is the best for cultivation. The six-rowed barley is the earliest, and if in equally good condition, it is worth an average of ten cents a bushel more than the two-rowed, for the reason that it is heavier and malts easier. Brewers whose reputation depends on the quality of their beer, pay liberally for the best barley, and it always pays to harvest with the greatest care. Slovenly care makes it the poorest crop a man can raise. For the last five years barley has been unprofitable either to sell or to feed. The two-rowed is a later quality, harder to germinate, but its advantages are stronger longer straw, larger grains and by feeders is said to be more nutritious. The six-rowed is the best for brewers, but the two-rowed is the best for feeders. In the Middle States they usually sow two and one-half bushels per acre. In the West it has not been the practice to sow quite so much. It should always be sown early—as soon as the ground can be got ready for it. In the Northwest it can be profitably sown as soon as the surface of the ground is thawed three or four inches. Fall plowing is the best for it, but the test between broadcast and drilling have not established which is the best. In all fall sowing of grain, drilling is preferable, being able to stand the winter better.

SWINE AS INSECT DESTROYERS.—Swine are well-known destroyers of the white grubs which infest meadows and other lands. As this insect, the larva of the May beetle, lives in the land until the third-season before it transforms, it often does great damage to crops. We have seen the grass roots of meadows so completely eaten off from one to two inches under the surface, that the sod could be rolled up like a scroll So also, hogs eagerly search for a variety of insect life of which they are fond. Pigs also are said to hunt for the nests of field mice; and devour the young. It has been thought by some German farmers that the late plague of mice, in Germany, may be attributed to the practice now prevalent there, of keeping swine entirely penned up, instead of allowing them as heretofore their liberty in the fields. Certain it is, that not only in the fields, but in our orchards swine may become great helps in the destruction of not only vermin, but many noxious insects.—*Prairie Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR DISTEMPER.—I had a horse so badly afflicted with distemper that I thought I would certainly lose him. He was so badly swollen that he could scarcely breathe. I resorted to the following, which proved a success, and I consider it my duty to make it known to your many readers: Take strong apple vinegar, 2½ quarts; red pepper, 6 or 8 pods; pulverize the pepper and boil it in vinegar. After boiling five minutes, thicken to the consistency of thin mush. Apply the poultice warm. After three or five hours the swelling will be reduced.

MILK COMES THROUGH INHERITANCE.—A cow eats food and milk is made, says Dr. Sturtevant, in quantities according as the ancestry of the cow have been good or poor milkers. The "natural" or wild cow gives hardly emough milk for her calf, and not enough to satisfy a domestic calf. Feed the wild cow high and her milk yield is slight. Large quantity of milk comes largely through inheritance. It is the same with quality. The milk of different breeds has a different character. When a cow of any breed has enough food—considered in the elements of which the food is made up—if there is nothing lacking in the food that is needful to her growth and health, then I think it is agreed by the best authority that a mere increase of food will not change the qualitity of the milk while it will increase the quantity.

Street Car Etiquette in Paris.

[Correspondence St. Louis Journal.]

It is considered the height of politeness here for a gentleman in a car that is full to offer his seat to a lady who wants to ride, but it is also considered the height of impoliteness for her to accept the offer; so the gentleman simply rises and sits down. All over the city are small stations, where applicants are furnished with tickets in numerical order, and are given vacant places on the car or omnibus, according to their number. This does away entirely with the pushing and shoving on crowded street-cars, which make that kind of traveling at home so distasteful to ladies. This arrangement necessitates more cars, however, especially at this busy season. They don't have enough lines, and the cars do not run often enough.

STOP it at once. If you see your nurse giving the baby either Laudanum, Paregoric or any soothing remedy containing opiates, stop it at once. If you want a good medicine for your children, get Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, warranted to contain nothing injurious, but safe and efficient. Price 25 cent.

WITH A PRESENT.

The index to a book is small
Compared with what the book contains;
The head, though but a little ball,
Encloses ardent, thoughtful brains.

And drops of rain are little things
That point to oceans in the sky;
And bridegrooms deal in little rings
As symbols of the strongest tie.

And little blades of grass, though small,
All point to life within the earth—
That life that in the great round ball
Gives spring its sweetest, freshest birth.

A woman's eye is but a bead
Set clear and fair 'neath snowy brow,
And yet it shows the fairest creed
Before which men on earth may bow.

And words are little weakling notes
That vanish like a passing sigh,
And yet they tell our sweetest thoughts,
And have told thoughts that will not die.

So this I send as but a mark
Of grateful thoughts and warm esteem—
Is but a little wav'ring spark
Dropped down from friendship's glowing beam

—*Chambers' Journal.*

COL. REALF'S SUICIDE.

The Troubled Last Days and Death of the Poet.

Some Particulars of his California Life.

[From the San Francisco Post.]

The suicide of Colonel Richard Realf, the poet and journalist, at the Windsor house, Oakland, on Monday night, was the sad termination of a career which, under happier domestic auspices, might have been full of usefulness. During the past ten months Col. Realf had been employed in the mint, a position which he secured through the influence of Gen. John F. Miller, in whose brigade he served during the rebellion. He was engaged in the melter and refiner's department, undertaking labor which it is said was almost beyond his physical capacity. He lived with a family named Mead on Mission street, occupying a room with another mint employe. Up to Saturday morning there appeared to be nothing in his conduct to indicate that he contemplated suicide, but on that day he went to several of his associates in the mint, and endeavored to borrow a small amount of money, frankly confessing that he intended to buy laudanum and chloral hydrate, with which to end his life. The fact that he so freely acknowledged his purpose led most of the mint attaches who heard of the matter to believe that he did not seriously contemplate any such purpose, and one of them did loan him ten cents. It seems that with this money he purchased laudanum, which he took on Saturday night, but the dose was insufficient to accomplish the purpose intended.

SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF HIS WIFE.

On Saturday morning a woman, who announced herself as his wife, arrived in this city from Pittsburgh, Pa., and, ascertaining where Col. Realf lived, proceeded to the house and informed the landlady that she was Mrs. Realf, at the same time exhibiting a marriage certificate. She waited until Realf returned and told him that she had come from Pittsburgh to be with him. He curtly told her that his wife would shortly reach this city from the east, and he intended to rent furnished apartments for her, and that he would live with no other woman. The woman claiming to be his wife stoutly asserted that she had traveled all the way from the east to compel him him to maintain her; that she was his lawful wife and intended to protect her rights. The conversation ended by Realf requesting her to take a walk with him, to which she readily consented. This was shortly after dark, on Saturday evening. When he was about to leave, she asked him for some money, and he gave her ten cents, remarking that it was all the money he had. She returned to Realf's lodgings and occupied a room there on that and the following night. Realf, as far as can be ascertained, was not after ward seen until his body was found in the Windsor house yesterday morning.

THE CLAIMANT'S STORY.

The woman claiming to be the wife of Col. Realf is past the prime of life, of medium stature and rather slight build; apparently, from the conversation, of not more than ordinary intelligence; but in her youth she was evidently of prepossessing appearance. She has in her possession a worn marriage certificate, which shows that Catharine Cassidy was married to Richard Realf at the Church of the Trinity, Rochester, New York, in October, 1867. She says that after this marriage they went to Rankville, a town about six miles from Aiken, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia, where Col. Realf at first taught a colored school and then received an appointment as deputy internal revenue assessor. It leaked out, however, that Realf was one of John Brown's raiders, at Harper's Ferry, and the constant menaces of the people, coupled with the fear of assassination, forced him to return north. Realf's ready, graceful, and cultivated pen easily procured for him a position on *The Pittsburgh Commercial.* The fruit of their union, the lady claiming to be Mrs. Realf says, was one child, which died not long after its birth.

DESERTED AND FRIENDLESS.

According to the claimant's story, Col Realf deserted her over four years ago, since which time she has not lived with him. She heard at different times afterward that he was living with another woman, and, though she believed it, discredited the story that he had been again married. Of this marriage she claims to have no knowledge. She admits that, shortly after the separation, Col. Realf sued her for divorce, which was granted, but the case was appealed, and the superior court reversed the judgment, and as the case was never reopened it practically remained as though no suit had been instituted. This statement agrees substantially with that of Realf's friends, who assert that, although he proved the allegations in his complaint and procured the divorce, the superior court set the verdict aside on the ground that the acts proven were general, whereas the statute required specific proof. Before the judgment was reversed Col. Realf, his friends admit, again married, and by this latter wife he had one child. It is said that before the reappearance of wife No. 1, he was making arrangements to bring his second wife out to this city. Suffering physically and mentally, forced by his necessities to engage in labor for which he had neither the inclination nor the physical capacity, the sudden appearance of his old wife conjured up to a sensitive mind like his exposure of his domestic unhappiness to the people among whom he had cast his lot, and he resolved to end his life. The remains have been taken in charge by the Grand Army of the Republic, and will be buried on Sunday. That his suicide was the engrossing subject of his thoughts from the time of the reappearance of his wife there can be no question, and if any proofs were wanting it is supplied by the following verse found among his effects, which were written the day before his death, and with the certainty of death hanging over him:

HIS LAST POEM.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum." When
For me the end has come and I am dead,
And little voluble, chattering daws of men
Peck at me curiously, let it then be said
By some one brave enough to speak the truth,
Here lies a great soul killed by cruel wrong.
Down all the balmy days of his fresh youth,
To his bleak, desolate noon, with a sword and song
And speech that rushed up hotly from the heart,
He wrought for liberty; till his own wound
(He had been stabbed), concealed with painful art,
Through wasting years mastered him and he swooned,
And sank there where you see him lying now
With that word "Failure" written on his brow.

But say that he succeeded. If he missed
Worldly honor and world's plaudits and the wage
Of the world's deft lacqueys, still his lips were kissed
Daily by those high angels who assuage
The thirstings of the poets—for he was
Born unto singing—and a burthen lay
Slightly on him, and he mourned because
He could no rightly utter to this day
What God taught in the night. Sometimes, pathless,
Power fell upon him, and bright tongues of flame,
And blessings reached him from poor souls in distress;
And benedictions from black pits of shame;
And little children's love; and old men's prayers,
And a Great Hand that led him unawares.

So he died rich. And if his eyes were blurred
With thick films—silence! he is in his grave,
Greatly he suffered; greatly, too, he erred;
Yet broke his heart in trying to be brave,
Nor did he wait till Freedom had become
The popular shibboleth of the courtier's lips,
But smote for her when God himself seemed dumb
And all His arching skies were in eclipse.
He was a seer, but he fought his fight,
And stood for simple manhood: and we joyed
To see the augus broadening of the light
And new curtus heaving heavenward from the void.
He loved his fellows and their love was sweet.—
Plant dahlias at his head and at his feet.

Petrified Chinamen.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 28.]

A few days ago a Chinaman obtained a permit to disinter the bodies of some of his countrymen, buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, for exportation to China. Accompanied by Mr. McDonald, the officer appointed by the Board of Health to supervise disinterments, he went to the cemetery and the work of disinterment began. The first coffin opened was found to contain the petrified remains of a Chinaman, who died and was buried some five years ago. The next coffin contained remains in a perfect state of preservation, which had reposed in the grave more than four years. A portion of the mass of clothing which usually envelops the body of a deceased Chinaman was mouldy and decayed, but the remains appeared as fresh as at the time of death. The body was raised to the surface and a close inspection made of it. It showed no signs of decay, even to the queue, eyebrows and eyelashes. Upon pressing the skin with a hatchet it readily yielded, and the indentations shortly afterward disappeared. What is more surprising, the neck was found to be supple, and the head could be moved from side to side. Another strange circumstance was the entire absence of any unpleasant odor arising from the body. Several visitors to the cemetery viewed the remains, and some made a careful examination thereof. The body was reinterred with the hope by the Chinese bone exporter that the next time it is brought to the surface the superfluous flesh will have disappeared. The ground where the interments were made is sandy, and is moistened by springs. A short distance from the two graves mentioned another coffin, which was deposited some four or five years ago, was opened and nothing remained of the contents but a fleshless skeleton. A well informed Chinaman of this city says that a similar case of preservation without petrifaction was discovered in the same cemetery a few years ago, under similar circumstances. The body was brought to the city with the expectation that it would decay by exposure to air; but after keeping it a year without any noticeable change, it was reinterred, to await the effect of time. These coffins are of cheap make, and by no means air-tight.

British India.

Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India, their religious denominations are given as follows: Hindoos, 139,343,820; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jams, 2,822,851; Christians, 897,682; others, 5,417,304; and "religions not known," 532,227. The united military forces of the native States are estimated at 300,000 men. The gross revenues of the chiefs amount to £16,000,000, and they pay £275,000 tribute money to the British Government. The British receipts and expenditures for India average about £50,000,000 a year. The Empress' army numbers 200,000, of which 70,000 are English troops. To these numbers may be added 190,000 native police, who also perform frontier service. They are under the command of British officers. There are under British Government, not including the native States, 493,444 villages, townships, &c., of which 480,444 have under 5,000 inhabitants. The average number of inhabitants is 211 per square mile. There are forty-four towns or cities with a population of more than 50,000, the seven largest being Calcutta, 704,345; Bombay, 644,405; Madras, 397,552; Lucknow, 284,779; Benares, 175,188; Patna, 158,000; and Delhi, 154,417. The whole number of Government and private schools in British India is something over 53,763, giving instruction to an approach to 2,000,000 scholars. The schools exist in regular gradation, from those which give the humblest elementary instruction to the highest colleges; and the best pupils of one grade are able to pass through the other grade by means of scholarships. To complete the system, at each of the three Presidency cities there is a university established on the model of the London University. The medium of education in the elementary schools is the vernacular languages, into which are translated the best elementary English treatises. There are Normal Colleges for the training of masters. The study of the classical languages in India is maintained, and the English language is taught in the Anglo-vernacular schools and colleges established for the education of the middle and upper classes of society.

A Parisian Mystery.

[Daily Telegraph.]

A mysterious drama, said to have been enacted at Chatou, France, is now the talk of the town. It appears that the Procureur of the Republic at Versailles received the other day a letter from Paris, in which a M. R.—stated that three days previously a young Polish gentleman, named Renowitz, had been killed by a woman at the bridge of Chatou. On the off-page of the letter was written, in a feminine hand:

"I, the undersigned, certify that the facts stated in this letter are rigorously exact. Signed, B. De H——, Rue de——, Saint Germaine."

The names, for evident reasons, are not

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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DECADENCE OF THE YANKEE.

Massachusetts, considering that so many think it the chief seat of American morality, education, religion and invention, don't shine well in the light of recent statistics gathered by State authorities. The birth rate of the State—a pretty certain test of morality—is below that of any European country; even France, where the falling off in the birth rate has created much serious discussion, presents a larger ratio than the American State. Marriages are also decreasing in their ratio in Massachusetts, and were it not the influx of Irish and Germans, noted for their cultivation of the domestic virtues and children, there would be an alarming prospect of the ultimate extinction of that sharpest of created humanity, a Massachusetts Yankee; but Hans and Patrick, with their potatoes and kraut, have come to the rescue of Jonathan, and by intermarriage with the natives give reasonable assurance that the modified type of Yankee will still survive to invent new religions, philosophies and politics.

Nor is the decrease in the marriage and birth rate in Massachusetts the only sign of the decadence of the Puritan Commonwealth. They are burning the candle at both ends. The secret report of the Board of State Charities shows conclusively insanity is alarmingly on the increase in the State. A recent Boston letter—the Massachusetts papers don't print these disclosures—says that much of the insanity has its origin in the too free use of intoxicants and business troubles. The number of men who have been dethroned of their reason on account of business troubles is a frightful list. The insane asylums of the State are full of such unfortunate creatures. The high pressure manner in which some men do business nowadays is sufficient to drive most any man crazy. There is a good deal of hereditary insanity in the State. In an account of peculiar cases in the asylums we have this pitiable statement of what love of the Almighty Dollar has driven an old merchant to:

He imagines that he is the John Jacob Astor of Boston. He spends his time in counting pennies, each one of which he considers a $20 piece. He has a half bushel of these pennies, and arranges them in piles on a table. He fancies that he is running a bank, and is loaning money at the rate of fifteen per cent. Reverses in business brought this merchant to his present pitiable position.

Massachusetts, to our mind, had better relax its efforts in the foreign missionary line and playing Mentor for the rest of the Union, and study its own moral and intellectual defects. "Physician heal thyself."

DANCING AND CHURCH LAW.

An interesting church case has just been tried in Atlanta, Georgia, by a Presbyterian Synod, which shows a remarkable difference of opinion among the clergy of that conservative church on the subject of dancing. A Mr. FRANK E. BLOCK of the Atlanta Presbytery, was tried by the session for permitting a dance at his house during which two couples actually circumgyrated in the waltz. For this enormity Mr. BLOCK was, in popular parlance, churched by the session. The sentence was sustained by the Presbytery, and the appeal to the Synod has just been tried. Dr. LEFTWICH, who sustained the sentence, squarely took the position that the dance is licentious, and argued in the following manner:

To justify the claim that there is scriptural authority for this promiscuous dancing, two propositions must be maintained. (1) What may be lawfully done by the sexes apart may be done by the sexes together; (2) what may be lawfully done as worship may be lawfully done as amusement. These propositions Dr. Leftwich thus disposes of: "It is lawful for the sexes to disrobe separately. It is wrong for them to disrobe together. It is lawful to pray and preach in worship. It is sacrilege to do these things in amusement." There is, he went on, a great Protestant consensus against dancing in every form now practiced: could the united people of God be condemning what God himself had approved? The defense contended that nothing was wrong which was not forbidden in express terms in the Bible. "Rat," said the Doctor, "to deny inference from the word of God is to obliterate at one stroke the noblest of all sciences—systematic theology. When you destroy inferences you destroy the noblest doctrines of Holy Writ. Where will you get your doctrine of the Trinity? Where is your authority for female communion? Where for the doctrine of infant baptism? Where for the Christian Sabbath?"

Of the ministers who spoke six opposed the sentence sharply, several declaring they did not believe dancing wrong, and one that he did not think the appellant, in case where his clear right of private judgment was assailed, had been half contumacious enough. Eight of the clergy were for sustaining the decision of the session. Rev. Mr. CARTLEDGE of Augusta, said:

It is evil, and only evil, and has swent millions to hell. I never saw a dance, until I was twenty years old, and then it was one of those old square dances. When I saw that I thought I never saw such a suggestive thing. Its motions were peculiarly lascivious, and calculated to inspire the licentious feelings of the heart. It was lascivious and licentious throughout.

The Moderator replied:

I do not consider such language as respectful to the Moderator, to the Synod, or to this refined audience.

The real point in controversy, however, was brought out by Rev. Mr. CLISBY—that is the defiance of authority in dancing when it is forbidden by the Church. He said the dance was evil, but not always sinful. "The greatest danger is that we are exposed," said he, "to the greatest crime known to human or divine law, namely, the usurpation of our king's authority. I had rather stand before this bar charged with the violation of every one of his laws than with this one crime." Rev. S. S. GAILLARD boldly declared "the Church wants no man's private judgment when it is in the right place. It is preposterous for a man to talk of private judgment and his conscience when he is brought under the judgment of the Church." Dr. WOODLOW said he had searched in vain for a law of the Church forbidding dancing, and had not been able to find it.

The Synod finally voted to sustain Mr. BLOCK'S appeal from the lower court, and the Presbytery appealed to the General Assembly, whither they are determined to pursue the recalcitrant brother. That body meets in May, 1879, and for the first time in many years, if not for the first time, this issue will be squarely presented, when, we hope, the Church will be bold enough to determine it upon its merits, one way or the other. In the meantime, as it remains in abeyance whether jumping around to tuneful music is a mortal sin or not, young people will give themselves the benefit of the doubt, and "on with the dance."

PROTECTION THAT WILL NOT PROTECT.

The depression in trade in Europe has turned the attention of foreign manufacturers, hitherto ardent free traders, to the subject of governmental relief in the shape of protective duties. An English letter shows that the manufacturers of Manchester are looking forward to protection as a possible stay by which they can arrest the downward progress of their trade. Within a month a meeting of leading French mill owners has been held for the purpose of urging the Government to re-adjust the tariff so as to favor native producers. Germany, within the past two years, has almost abandoned her previously declared preferences for free trade, and is merely waiting until a special Commission of Inquiry into the state of trade reports before adopting in her tariff protectionist principles, half of the members of Parliament having already signed a paper expressive of such an intention. Austria, Italy, Russia and Spain have for years hedged in their own producers with special privileges, while this country for nearly half a century has applied to its custom duties the principle of protection. Commenting on this general movement in the direction of protection, the New York *Times* says:

But this very naturally proves how very unsatisfactory the principles of protection are. It is manifest that the wide spread commercial stagnation we are now enduring comes from nothing which protection can abate, since it is found in countries having a high tariff, as well as in those having a low one. Every nation, according to the above exhibit, is suffering from the competition of some other nation, and, consequently, there is a losing business going on all around. If the leading nations of the world turn their backs upon the teachings of experience so far as that all erect trade barriers around their frontiers, this country, at least, will be no gainer by the operation, for our foreign trade, which we are now so carefully nursing, will receive its death blow by weapons forged by ourselves.

There is truth in this; and hence we have never been able to see the wisdom of those protectionist papers in this region that have treated every revival of the principle in Europe as something to be jubilant over. Just what we are to gain, now that our manufacturers are prepared to compete in foreign lands, by the application of the principle of protection *against* them, is something difficult to find out. The universality of protection destroys its benefits. America, sometime, will be the work shop of the world, just as England now is; but at that period we will hardly rejoice over discriminating duties against our products by other nations.

THE FUTURE OF BREADSTUFFS.

The New York *Bulletin* has prepared from official sources a table showing the exports of wheat, corn and flour, from the United States for each of the last ten years, and in a long and elaborate article comes to the conclusion that, owing to the cheapness and fertility of our soil, the rapid modes and relative low prices of transportation, and the great progress in our system of agriculture, breadstuffs from this time on must rate at much lower prices than in years gone by. The capacity for production is fast gaining upon the consumptive ability of the world, and only through the cheapness of products of the earth by which life can be easier maintained, will the population of the world increase sufficiently to consume our vast productions. There may be fluctuations, due to extraneous causes, like war; but the tendency of the coming years is more and more to lower prices. Our exports of wheat and corn—reduced to bushels of grain—has grown steadily from 33,700,000 in 1868-'69 to 177,595,000 in 1877-78. The exportation for the current year, it is believed will go ahead of that of 1877-78, seventy-five millons of bushels.

ANOTHER SILVER PLOT.

The Associated National Banks of New York, in the memorial submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, propose to aid the Secretary in his resumption plans, provided they are permitted to usurp the law-making power, and practically demonetize silver. Does not this indicate the existence of an organized "money power," bent on controlling the Government to its own purposes? The banks propose to decline silver dollars on deposit, and "accept them when only legally compelled, and *decline further commercial relations with the compelling party.*" Gold and gold alone, is the only metallic coin they will hear of. The fact that the Congress by an unexampled majority has restored silver to its place in the coinage of the country goes for nothing. They insist it shall be again demonetized by law, and failing in that, will rule it out in all business operations.

We don't take any stock in this threat. When the banks of New York shall undertake to do business outside of the currency in general use in the country, they may as well shut up shop. Other banks will be found to take their place and do the business. In the second place, the banks of the United States are not in a condition financially, nor in public confidence, to undertake and carry out any measures to coerce either the people or the Congress.

The motive of the banks, which represent the bondholding interest of the country, is apparent. The supply of gold is wholly inadequate for the metallic wants of the world. To demonetize silver is to create a demand for gold that will give to it a vastly-increased value as compared with all other forms of property. It will depreciate land and all other forms of property immensely. It will add to the principal and interest of all debts. "It will," says that staunch hard money paper, the Chicago *Tribune*, in the midst of glorification over the recent "honest money" victory, "it will render the payment of debts an impossibility, and by its exactions, amounting to confiscation, will elevate repudiation to the level of resistance to tyranny. Let those who thus seek to impoverish the people, rob them of their earnings, and take away their substance, remember that, when the issue is narrowed down to gold exclusively or fiat money, Fiatism may be accepted as an escape from a greater crime."

DANA AND TILDEN.

CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the ablest and most aggressive as well as the most extensively circulated political paper of the Union, has done faithful battle for Governor TILDEN since he was put forward for the Presidency in 1875, after the tidal wave of 1874 demonstrated the Presidency was within the grasp of the Democracy. In an article in the *Sun* of Tuesday, Mr. DANA closes a review of the struggle of 1876, and the subsequent electoral contest, with the declaration that Mr. TILDEN is shelved "and will not again be the Presidential candidate of any party." This is a serious defection, if Mr. TILDEN has aspirations for 1880, for we know of no journal, certainly none in New York or any of the eastern cities, that can supply the TILDEN rays that the *Sun* has been in the habit for two years of flashing on everything or everybody. The *Sun* takes a very gloomy view of political affairs. It thinks the cowardice of the Democratic leaders, when the party was defrauded and plundered, has "broken, degraded, if not destroyed the Democratic party." We don't believe this. But the party is undoubtedly weakened, because the masses who care nothing for the offices, are disgusted and humiliated at the leadership, be it TILDEN'S or THURMAN'S or BAYARD'S, that lost us the fruits of our victory in 1876. The people hate a coward, and in TILDEN'S silence on the Electoral bill, and the responsibility of THURMAN and BAYARD for its acceptance by the Democracy in Congress, there is every evidence of timidity and fear, at a time when the highest courage and most far seeing statesmanship was requisite. We don't think a large majority of the people of the Union are any the less Democratic than they were in 1876, but their faith in party leadership is gone, and it is difficult to rally them to the polls with the humiliating consciousness in their minds of the events of 1876-77. That is the problem that confronts us. But this is getting away from the *Sun's* dropping Mr. TILDEN out of the list of possible candidates in 1880. It says:

Thus it now makes little practical difference whether in the election of 1880 Mr. Tilden should or should not be a candidate. No statesman would be desirous, except under some grave public necessity, to bear a standard on which, even before the battle, black and deadly disaster is seen to perch; and yet there would be a certain sentimental consolation in once again supporting a man whose name must forever be memorable in history in connection with the fraud of 1876-77—memorable, not indeed with infamy such as will ever blacken the name of Hayes, but as the representative of the party and the people who were deprived of their rights in that fatal transaction. But even this consolation must be denied us.

While we should be ashamed to doubt Mr. Tilden's personal integrity, we are yet constrained to say that it is proved and admitted, through the publication of the cipher telegrams, that during his Presidential campaign he suffered a clique of politically immoral people to surround him, to act for him, and to compromise him. We knew at the time that some of these persons were profoundly foolish, and we denounced them for their silliness, but it now appears that this was not their worst endowment. At any rate, they have proved themselves able to fatally injure what they could never have built up. Their imbecility and their immorality could never create anything, but with the extraordinary confidence reposed in them, their power for mischief was great indeed. They have sufficed to damage the character of a lifetime, and they have wrought a deplorable mischief to the course of public affairs. *Mr. Tilden will not again be the Presidential candidate of any party.*

BEST FACE THE FACTS.

The recent elections are by no means conclusive as to the contest in 1880, but it is interesting to see how the electoral vote would stand on the basis of their results. The whole number of electoral votes is 369 and the number necessary to a choice is 185. The following States were carried by the Democracy at the October and November elections:

States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	Oregon	3
Florida	4	South Carolina	7
Georgia	11	Tennessee	12
Indiana	15	Texas	8
Kentucky	12	Virginia	11
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	5
Maryland	8		—
Mississippi	8	Total	156

The following States were carried by the Republicans:

States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New York	35
Illinois	21	New Jersey	9
Iowa	11	Ohio	22
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	Pennsylvania	29
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		—
Nebraska	3	Total	207
Nevada	3		

California is omitted because its election will not take place until next September; but even should it go Democratic, we would still be twenty-three votes short of the number necessary to a choice in the Electoral College.

It is by no means too early for the Democratic party to look the situation squarely in the face. The States above credited to the party can be relied on for 1880, but if the Presidential election of that year is to be carried, twenty-nine additional votes must be secured. That they can be is certain. Either New York or Pennsylvania would be sufficient; so would Wisconsin and Ohio together, or Ohio, Connecticut and California. While at the late elections the Republicans have scored a plurality in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, they are largely in the minority in these States on the whole vote. One thing is certain, if we are to succeed in 1880, wiser management is necessary in the party councils than we have had of late.

EDISON'S promise of an electric light, useful for household and office purposes, has caused a perfect panic among the holders of gas stock all over Great Britain. Investors in this kind of securities are now busy performing the useless operation of "shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen." Some of the wisest of them sold out their stock the moment the electric light began to be seriously spoken of. Those who did not have now to cry over spilt milk. Three more electric lighting companies, with an aggregate capital of over $1,000,000, have been registered in London in one week. The London *World* prints a letter from a "distracted gas shareholder," in which he declares "no trade is safe with this terrible EDISON at large." The electric light exhibited in London and Paris is ground out of a revolving magnet by a steam engine, and then distributed through connecting wires to lamps and candles. The lamps used are of various kinds, some of them burning for twenty hours. But there is only one candle—the celebrated Jablochkoff candle—which is a stick of carbon placed between two layers of plaster, and looking like a two-foot rule. It burns without manipulation, but does not last more than an hour and a half.

THE suggestion of HARTRANFT'S name for Senator, is probably intended to forestall the candidacy of Mr. GROW. The idea of the Governor being opposed to DON CAMERON is an absurdity. A sham fight may be made in his name but it will be only a CAMERON feint devised to rule off GROW. The latter is the best of the three on the score of ability and experience in public life; but, very queerly, CAMERON on the grounds of political morality is preferrable to HARTRANFT, who by his intriguing for votes with the friends of a convicted murderer and his use of the gallows to swing influences for HOYT, has made the most shameless record in the history of Governors of the State. He has done what no other Governor of this or any other State has ever dared attempt. This is no mere electioneering story to die away with the canvass, but now that the people are free from excitement of the contest, will be presented them in due time for their deliberate judgment.

THE Paris Exhibition was finally closed on Sunday afternoon, and the sum total of the receipts since the opening makes the handsome figure of $2,530,749. This is thirteen hundred thousand dollars less than the receipts of the Centennial Exhibition, but it is four hundred thousand dollars more than the total receipts of the Exposition of 1867, which was one of the most successful of the seven great World's Fairs. The exact figures of the receipts of these seven Exhibitions are as follows:—

1851, London	$2,123,000
1855, Paris	640,000
1862, London	2,042,850
1867, Paris	2,103,675
873, Vienna	1,032,200
1876, Philadelphia	8,813,750
1878, Paris	2,530,749

It will be seen from the above table that, while the Centennial Exhibition still heads the list by many thousands of dollars, the Paris Exhibition which has just closed takes the second place.

THEY have a summary way, the Democracy of Berks county, in dealing with political excentrics; men who only support regular nominations when they and their friends are successful in getting the honors. We have the following account of the meeting of the Democratic association of the county on Saturday last:

A resolution was offered condemning and expelling from the Democratic party the following members: Peter D. Wanner, late candidate for Congress; J. George Seltzer, who ran for Mayor at the last municipal election, Alderman Isaac R. Fisher, Mike McCullough and Alexander Dambly, Independent candidates for the Legislature, George Reissinger, who failed to make a nomination for the Legislature at the late city convention, and John K. Houden, another prominent Democratic politician. After the resolution was read a motion to adopt was carried by a thundering aye. Hereafter these men will not be recognized nor admitted into any county convention. Mr. Albright, before closing the meeting, said: "This is the way the Democrats of Berks deal with traitors."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT'S brother-in-law, Mr. Corbin, in an interview published, states the story of the General's connection with the tanning business is erroneous, and he does not know how it originated. He does know, however, that General Grant never was a tanner, and was never in any manner engaged in that trade.

We have the authority of a gentleman resident in Galena, Ill., that before the war General GRANT—then Captain GRANT by courtesy—was in the leather and hide business in Galena. Our informant has seen him, many a time and oft, engaged in handling green hides between drinks. This is as near an approach as he ever got to being a tanner. Handling green hides, it seems to us, would almost justify immoderate indulgence in that cheerful Western beverage, corn whisky.

IN the Franklin district, Mr. STENGER is only defeated for Congress by 184 plurality, by FISHER. The Greenback candidate polled 600 votes, and thus elected FISHER. Mr. STENGER made a hard money canvass, while FISHER was silent.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, it is said, will be appointed Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. Either that or QUAY will make room and a "divy" for him as Mercantile Appraiser in the Recorder's office.

UTAH is a great mineral producing territory, but its product of gold, silver, copper and lead for 1878 (ten months) fell below that of 1877, over a million and a half of dollars. For the year the deficit is estimated at one million of dollars.

THE *Gazette* find type to express its preference for Gen. GRANT for President, and attempts to reconcile the necessities of the Republican party with the traditions of the country in the matter of a third term. Trot out the military dictator, who is to shoot down the workingman if he strikes.

CONTROLLER CARGILL of Florida has a yarn of his own to tell about an attempted purchase of his influence in the Returning Board. These fellows smelt a bargain everywhere; but the only man who seems to have paid them is HAYES whom they elected by reversing the vote of the people. CARGILL has an office.

THE official vote of Maryland by Congressional districts, shows these results:

Democratic vote	67,068
Republican vote	48,469
Greenback vote	3,984

Democratic majority over Republican 18,599; over all 14,615. The Republicans elect one Congressman in the Cumberland, or western district of the State.

A STATEMENT of the amount subscribed for yellow fever sufferers through the authorities of the various cities and towns, and excluding all private, religious and society subscriptions, shows a total of $1,320,000. Pittsburgh subscribed $35,000, which brings it alongside Cincinnati and tenth on the list of forty-eight towns and cities.

BAYARD has an indorsement in his own little State that would count if Delaware was powerful in national conventions. The Republicans ran no ticket, and the only opposition was Greenback. The vote on Governor stood—HALL Democrat, 10,739; STEWART, Greenback, 2,835; HALL'S majority 7,895. The Legislature is unanimously Democratic.

WONDERFUL are the beauties of our legislative apportionments. Philadelphia with 70,000 Republican voters elects 31 members of the Legislature, and the Democrats with 56,500 elect *seven*. That is 2,300 Republican votes elect a member of the House, while it takes 8,000 Democratic votes to secure a like result. And yet the Republicans talk of disfranchisement South. We have it in its worst form in Pennsylvania.

DR. REDFIELD, the Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, remarks in a recent letter: "If I were a South Carolina negro, owning no property but seven children and two dogs (which is about the average), and working for ten dollars a month, I don't believe I would alienate my white neighbors in an effort to keep JOHN PATTERSON in the United States Senate." The negroes of the State seem to have acted on this policy at the late election.

MINNESOTA at the late election, voted on and defeated a proposition to exchange the internal improvement or swamp lands, donated by the general Government, for the State railroad bonds, issued twenty years ago, and since repudiated principal and interest. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that this vote "means that the people of Minnesota do not intend to pay anything whatever on these bonds, but to repudiate them entirely."

THE *Gazette*, noting that "Judge" FETTERMAN will be a candidate for Judge next fall, says "it is due to him that the Republican party reward his valuable services by a triumphant election." This is disposing of Judge KIRKPATRICK very summarily. The sixty-seven Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist chapels that have been benefited by his European observations will rise up in rebellion. If FETTERMAN'S work in the late canvass qualified him for Judge, we would like to know what would work disqualification?

WE have positive information that MACKEY will not be a candidate for United States Senator against DON CAMERON, who has been more than a brother to ROBERT, who in turn has gratitude. MACKEY says it would be outrageous to interfere with the social aspirations of DON'S new wife, who is about to take her position in Washington among the first ladies of the land, and this, too, shows a tact and delicacy lost upon the common herd.

Perhaps ROBERT is lying in wait for the next term, when he and his dear'y beloved would have the State between them.

OBERLIN, Ohio, has hitherto furnished the successful example of the co-education of the sexes, but alas it has gone the way of all other institutions which have attempted to bring boys and girls together to spell and parse during daylight, but who find a way to admire the moon and themselves outside the limits provided by the rules. A grievous scandal has lately opened the eyes of the prayerful professors, which has caused the expulsion of a number of students, and investigation instituted, which will, it is thought, move a number more. We would recommend parents not to trust institutions where young men and women mix their studies and their loves together.

QUAY is a facetious wretch, but there is not a muscle of his face disturbed, when he returns thanks to the Democratic Greenbackers for refusing to coalesce with Democrats and thereby insuring the success of the CAMERON ticket, for had they united the Republican ticket would have been beaten sixty thousand in the State, and the local Democratic ticket in most of the counties elected. He does melt into a broad grin, however, in talking about his trick in deluding the Irish voter into the belief that DILL was a Know-Nothing. He claims this alone brought HOYT into Philadelphia with a majority upon which MACKEY had bets.

Vote of New York City.

The regular Democratic city ticket was defeated by some 19,000 in the election last Tuesday. The fight was made against Tammany, not against the Democratic party. A few figures will show:

The vote of the city last November, 1877 on the head of the State ticket was as follows for Secretary of State:

Beach, Democrat	77,189
Churchill, Republican	46,965
Democratic majority in city	30,224

The vote of the city Tuesday on the State ticket was as follows for Judge:

Bradley, Democrat	87,570
Danforth, Republican	51,766
Democratic majority in city	35 804

The following was last Tuesday's vote for Mayor:

Cooper, Democrat and Anti-Tammany	79 742
Schell, Democrat and Tammany	60,381
Cooper's majority	19,361

It will be seen that the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor fell behind Bradley, regular Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, 27,189 votes:

Bradley	87,570
Schell	60,381
Schell less than Bradley	27,189

Count a little further:

Cooper	79,742
Danforth, Republican candidate for Judge	51,766
Cooper over Danforth	27,976

The vote for President in 1876 stood thus in New York City:

Tilden, Democrat	112,550
Hayes, Republican	58,561
Democratic majority in city	53,969

It will be seen that there were 24,960 Democratic votes not polled on Tuesday, and 6,795 Republican votes. The result of Tuesday, in the City of New York, was simply a defeat of Tammany, not of the Democratic party. The like has occurred before, notably in 1844, when Tammany was defeated by a combination of Whigs and native Americans on James Harper for Mayor.

ROBERT SMALLS, the colored South Carolina Congressman, has been defeated for re-election by his own race, the colored people having voted against him in very large numbers. A recent speech of Gov. Hampton at Beaufort doubtless had a great deal to do with Small's defeat. He produced a thick pile of the evidence of the corruptions of Smalls when that person was in the South Carolina Legislature, showing among other things that he had on one occasion sold his vote for $200, and had received $5,000 of what is known in South Carolina as the "printing steal." The Governor here produced the checks indorsed by Smalls, and invited such colored men in the audience as chose to come forward and inspect the statesman's signature, which a number of them did, and then "shook their heads significantly." On witnessing this performance, Smalls, who was on the outskirts of the crowd, indignantly disappeared and was seen no more.

THE Philadelphia *Times* finds a very serious case of returning board in the Chickasaw Indian nation. Some time ago an election for Governor was held and it appeared from the face of the returns that Mr. Cyrus Harris was elected. The House of Representatives so declared, but on the next day it met, went back of the returns and threw out enough votes to elect Mr. B. C. Burney. He was installed according to illustrious precedent, but Governor Harris does not see how the Chickasaw people can condone the fraud and he is going to see about it to the best of his ability. He has appealed to Mr. Hayes at Washington to assist him, although he probably appeals in vain, because Mr. Hayes cannot appreciate the dreadful feelings of a man who is counted out; he knows more about how the other fellow feels, having been there himself.

THERE is a prospect of a lively fight in the incoming Legislature of Illinois over the United States Senatorship. The Republicans have a majority of from three to five over all shades of the opposition. Logan and Oglesby are the two Republican candidates most prominently named, with the former likely to have much the stronger support. It is claimed, however, that Logan promised Oglesby in 1876-7 that if the latter would help him in the contest of that year, he in turn, would assist Oglesby in the Senatorial contest in 1879. If this be true, it is not impossible that the caucus nomination which Logan will probably get will not be equivalent to an election. He found that out in 1877, and may renew the experience in 1879.

BECAUSE women fail to be married it does not follow that their lives are altogether falures. Some of the truest and best women who have lived have been old maids. They have lived and labored for others, hiding, often, sorrows too deep and sacred for public eye. Miss Kate Sanborn in a recent lecture in Boston upon the "Spinster authors of England," mentions a long list. Among them were Queen Bess, Miss Carter, Catherine Talbot, Hannah More, Anna Seward, Jane Austen, Jane Porter, Joanna Baillie, Maria Edgeworth, Jane Taylor, Miss Mitford, Harriet Martineau, Matilda Betham, Mary Berry, Caroline Herschell, Elizabeth Smith and Helen Maria Williams.

THE New York *Sun* after narrating some details of Colonel Realf's suicide in San Francisco, says of his unfortunate (but not legal) wife in New York:

The woman he loved, and for whom he was making a home in San Francisco, is still living in this city, at 171 East Eighty-seventh street. She is but little more than 30 years old and despite her sad experience, is still attractive. She is of medium height, has black eyes and dark wavy hair. Her little boy is with her. Two of three little girls whom she bore at one birth are living, but they are cared for elsewhere. The setting aside of the decree of divorce was a severe blow for her, and the suicide of Col. Realf came with crushing effect.

PROSPECTIVE Republican candidates in Connecticut for United States Senator are ex-Governor Jewell, Mr. H. B. Harrison of New Haven, O. H. Platt of Meriden, ex-Governor W. T. Minor of Stamford, ex-Senator Foster of Norwich, Benjamin Douglas of Middletown, and finally Mr. P. T. Barnum, who is supported by the Norwalk *Hour*. But for the election of General Hawley to the House of Representatives he would have headed the list, and it is very certain that he ought to be promoted to the higher position, as it is.

BUTLER AND KEARNEY.

Dennis in the Pay of Ben's Opponents.

[Interview with Ben Butler.]

"Don't you think that you made a great mistake in permitting Kearney to identify himself with you?"

Butler—"There is no doubt that Kearney hurt me greatly, but I had no more to do with his coming in Massachusetts than you had, and nothing to do with him after he did come. I had one interview with him. He wanted to have my views, he said, on some legal questions that had arisen in California concerning the Chinese, and I gave them."

"Well, he hurt you terribly?"

"Of course he did, and he is reported now as saying that he did it intentionally. Didn't you see what his Secretary said at San Francisco Saturday, as published in the *Tribune* this morning? I have no doubt that this is true, or that he was paid to continue making his incendiary speeches. That sort of thing affected a great many timid men, and possibly the number may have ran upon into the thousands, as you say."

BUTLER'S VIEWS ON RESUMPTION.

"What do you think of the probability of resumption being a success, General?" I asked.

"If you will tell me how far $135,000,000 will go toward paying $2,500,000,000 I will answer your question."

"But there is only $350,000,000, Secretary Sherman says to redeem, and it is not probable that more than half of it will be called for."

"Well, figure it yourself. Suppose that gold stays at its present premium, ¼ of 1 per cent. If it is not handy for you to present your greenbacks at the Treasury on the day of redemption, you can take them to a broker and get gold for the premium, and a slight commission or without any premium if the Secretary is redeeming as fast as presented. Which it only costs you a little over a dollar to insure $1,000 worth of your greenbacks, being as good as gold, you will insure, won't you? If resumption wins, you won't have lost as much as you pay for cigars in a day on every thousand dollars, and if resumption doesn't win you will have made money; how much you don't know. So there will be a rush to get the gold, and when it is got the owners will make special deposits of it at once. The greenbacks will go into the Treasury and stay there, because there is no way to get them out, and the gold will be hoarded or go into the banks as special deposits, and stay there. Just so much withdrawn from circulation. Now imagine $100,000,000 be taken out of the circulation of the country to-morrow. What would happen? Don't you think there would something drop that could be heard? But this isn't all of it. The National banks admit to having twenty-two hundred millions of deposits. Every one of them will want gold. Resumption to be successful must include the whole mass of deposits, circulation and greenbacks. A man with $100,000 of deposit asks for gold. It can't be given him; so he draws it out and takes it to a broker—of which there will a thousand spring up—and sells for gold. How long will Sherman's $135,000,000 stand in such a storm? Only the other day he called on the National banks for $3,000,000 of the $45,000,000 which they have on deposit as the proceeds of the four per cent sales, and gold went up nearly two per cent."

"And so you think resumption cannot succeed?"

"I have given you a few of the reasons why it will not. If it does, I haven't sense enough to know what I am about, and ought not to be trusted."

THE ODD CONGRESSMAN.

How Dr. De La Matyr of Indiana, Will Act in Congress.

[From a recent Interview in Washington Post.]

"I am bound," Dr. De la Matyr responded without hesitation, "by my public addresses delivered in my canvass, and by my whole course, to aid in securing the election of a speaker who is opposed to the financial legislation of the Republican party."

"What will the other Greenback Congressmen do?"

"In my judgment, if the Democrats nominate one of their party who stands right on the financial question, the Greenbackers will vote for him. I certainly shall, because we couldn't possibly elect one of our own party."

"Will you go into the Democratic caucus, doctor?"

"I am hardly prepared to answer that just yet. I made my canvass in opposition to the policy of the Republican party, and I would be an infamous demagogue if I should not oppose that party with my vote away by casting it where it would not count for anything against the ruinous Republican policy. That is the way I feel. I am not under obligations to anybody, and I would not be hampered by partisanship. I was nominated by the Greenback-Labor party, and the Democrats endorsed me on my public addresses. The Republican party has brought the present ruin and distress upon the country, and it is plain that the Republicans will nominate a hard-money man for speaker. They are hopelessly committed to the money lending interest and cannot help themselves. I promised to endeavor to embody the principles of my speeches in the legislation of the country, and I shall do that. It is plain, I think, that the Democrats will nominate a man with greenback tendencies for speaker, and I shall feel in duty bound to vote for him.

"And should the election of the next President be thrown into the House, then I should cast my vote for the man who agrees with me on this financial question, which is the all-important issue now, and will be then. It needs no extraordinary political prophecy to see that that man will be the Democratic candidate, for the Democrats will not choose a hard-money man. In my opinion, Mr. Hendricks is in the lead for the nomination. I want to be careful as to what I say on this subject, because I intend to use what little influence I have in bringing about a combination of all the elements of opposition to the Republican party for the contest of 1880. I care not what name we may unite under. Some object to the name of Democracy, and I think that if this objection is found to stand in the way of unity and harmony the Democrats ought, for the sake of the public good, to be willing to lay it aside and adopt some other. I know the name is sacred to the Democrats, but we must get our forces together even if some of us have to make a sacrifice. The recent elections show that we can sweep the country in 1880 if we can unite the opposition to the Republicans, and it shall be my aim to accomplish such a combination. I will say further, in regard to the election of a speaker, that if both parties should nominate hard-money men I should be in favor of the Greenbackers exercising their balance of power as far as possible, even if we should throw our votes away. I intend to vote to carry out the financial policy of the people who elected me."

Hint for Poor Folk.

[From the Prairie Farmer]

Alpheus has been having a long spell of fever, and it was necessary to have a light burning all night in his room. We live in the country, so no gas was accessible. Candles flickering disagreeably and a kerosene lamp when turned low always was an annoying smell for an invalid, so I bethought of a light my mother used to improvise, when I was a child before kerosene, with its attending dangers, was known. It was made by taking a saucer of lard, and cutting a piece of newspaper in a circle about three inches in diameter, then twisting the centre of this up to a point, and burying all but the tip in the lard. It will burn all night—a shady dim light—and in our case proved a real comfort. Some of these homely facts are well worth remembering.

RADICAL SKULDUGGERY.

The Latest Conspiracy of the Stalwarts.

A Plan by which the Democrats are to be Cheated, if Possible, Out of the Next House.

Hayes and His Administration Hand in Glove with the Schemers.

[Washington Post of Wednesday.]

"Zach Chandler got here to-day," announced a gentleman to a small crowd on Newspaper Row the other evening. "Then there's some rascality afoot," curtly remarked one of the party, and the others endorsed this sentiment by an approving laugh. The *Post* overheard this remark and straightway set out to find the trail of the wily Michigander and unearth his new scheme of political deviltry. The day after his arrival Mr. Chandler was joined by Senator Don Cameron, and the two held a long conference in a private room at the Ebbitt. At the end of the interview the two Radical conspirators stalked into the bar room, threw in a whisky cocktail apiece, and Don Cameron marched straight to the White House. He reached there about nine o'clock in the evening, and was granted an audience with Mr. Hayes. Yesterday Mr. Chandler spent an hour at the White House in conversation with the acting President. In the afternoon a stalwart Republican who met Chandler at the Ebbitt asked him: "What were you doing at the White House to-day?"

HAYES' BACKBONE TO BE STIFFENED.

Walking directly up to his interrogator, Zach replied: "I went there to stiffen up the backbone of the President. If he's got any stuff in him, now's the time we want him to show it." The last time Zach Chandler figured conspicuously before the country was as prime mover in the conspiracy which stole the Presidency, and just at present he is after as big a game politically. The object of his maneuvres now is to defraud the majority of its control of the next House, if that be possible. The margin in favor of the Democrats is small, and Chandler hopes that it may be reversed by intrigue and fraud. He does not regard the South as having any political rights which conflict with the success of the Radical party, and if by any means several of the Congressmen elect from that section could be kept out of their seats, it might give his party control of the House. True, there is no process of law by which members elected in Louisiana and South Carolina could be deprived of the certificates of election to which they are entitled; but Zach Chandler does not stop to consider the law when he has a political object in view. This conspiracy to defraud the majority is already organized, and it embraces besides Chandler, Cameron and others, the acting President and acting Attorney-General. The plans for the inception of their rascally work have been matured, but so far as the *Post* could learn, the conspirators were not able to discover any means by which the certificates could be withheld from the Democrats who have majorities upon the face of the returns. Their main purpose is to reverse the result of the election in some of the districts, but the law stands in their way. United States District Attorneys Leonard, of Louisiana, and Northup, of South Carolina, have been summoned to Washington, and the former arrived yesterday. He was closeted during the afternoon with several of the Chandler gang, who questioned him closely as to the election laws of his State. Judge Leonard stated that there was no legal way to restrain the Governor from issuing the certificate to the man returned elected; that under certain acts of Congress alleged violators of the law at a Congressional election can be arraigned before United States courts and prosecuted, and if found guilty can be punished, but the election must stand according to the count of the votes. When Northrup arrives he will be questioned in regard to the election laws of South Carolina, to ascertain whether they offer any better facility for stealing Congressmen than those of Louisiana. Florida also is to be overhauled, in the hope that at least one of her districts may be captured for the Radicals.

A TERRIBLE TIME IN STORE FOR SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Leonard has been instructed to institute wholesale proceedings before the United States Commissioners and Courts in Louisiana against Democrats who conducted the recent election and had charge of the polls. Northrup will receive the same kind of instruction as to South Carolina, and this is to be the beginning of the scheme. The men who, as a rule, occupy the Federal benches and hold the positions of United States Commissioners in the South, are narrow minded, bigoted partizans, and readily do the bidding of Zach Chandler and Gen. Devens. They will not scruple to follow the example set by Durell at New Orleans several years ago, if they are backed by the so-called law department of the Government. The aspect is not alarming, but Zach Chandler's course in 1876 proves that he needs watching. These conspirators will fail in their efforts to defraud a single Democrat of his seat in Congress, but they calculate upon making a great deal of political capital out of their movement. They will find hundreds of vagabond negroes, who, for very small pay, will swear to anything they are told to. In this manner whole volumes of evidence, containing blood-curdling stories of bulldozing and murder, will be obtained for circulation in the North. By such testimony these men will seek to show that a dozen or two Congressmen from the South were not entitled to their seats, and the North will be appealed to to right this wrong. If, in short, the schemers fail to steal any seats in Congress, they will contribute largely to the bloody-shirt literature of the country, and this, will compensate them. Mr. Hayes and his Attorney General have surrendered entirely to Zach Chandler and his co conspirators, and the history of the Presidential steal teaches the Democrats that it will pay to watch these men. They will not scruple at anything.

Last night the *Post* called upon District Attorney Leonard of Louisiana, asked him if it was true that some of the Radical managers had charged him, before the Attorney General, with having acted, during the canvass and election, in the interest of the White League.

"If any such charge has been made," he replied, "I do not know it. I have not even heard of it."

"Is it true, judge, that you are going to prosecute the whole Democratic party of Louisiana for alleged election frauds?"

"I don't know yet what I shall do. I am here to get instructions from the Attorney General. I know there ought to be a great many prosecutions."

"Why?"

"Because the State was carried by violence and fraud. Nobody denies that in Louisiana. There was organized violence, and the Democrats openly declare that they don't intend to let the negro vote count."

"Why, judge, it was reported that the election was very quiet. Where was there any violence?"

"I've got a paper here which gives an account of eighteen negroes being killed in Caddo parish. The negroes said there were fifty or sixty killed."

"Where was there any other violence?"

"Oh, it was all over the State; everywhere."

"By these prosecutions can you reverse the election if violence is shown?"

"Oh, no; we can only punish the men who were guilty of the frauds. The Court cannot interfere with the Governor in issuing the certificates. If fraud and violence are proven the defeated candidate can appeal only to Congress."

THE COUNT COMPLETE.

What the Official Returns from Every County Show.

We have now the official vote of every county, showing the following results:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Allegheny	7,415	Adams	619
Armstrong	613	Bedford	333
Blair	310	Berks	6,974
Beaver	603	Butler	126
Bradford	2,878	Carbon	110
Bucks	49	Cambria	1,146
Cameron	27	Clarion	1,767
Chester	2,712	Centre	1,768
Crawford	2,124	Clearfield	1,624
Dauphin	1,265	Clinton	885
Delaware	1,632	Columbia	1,827
Erie	1,807	Cumberland	1,988
Forest	49	Elk	674
Franklin	43	Fayette	1,557
Indiana	1,929	Fulton	428
Huntingdon	337	Greene	1,623
Lackawanna	2,934	Jefferson	196
Lancaster	6,804	Juniata	378
Lawrence	1,271	Lehigh	1,730
Lebanon	1,268	Lycoming	1,702
Luzerne	2,938	Mifflin	12
Mercer	742	Monroe	2,227
McKean	228	Montgomery	158
Philadelphia	16,344	Montour	606
Potter	642	Northampton	3,469
Somerset	994	Northumberl'd	1,307
Susquehanna	1,586	Perry	14
Snyder	320	Pike	638
Tioga	2,090	Schuylkill	1,663
Union	180	Sullivan	162
Venango	447	Westmoreland	1,173
Warren	1,149	Wyoming	284
Wayne	325	York	3,684
Washington	341		
Total	64,361	Total	42,042
Republican total			64,361
Democratic total			42,043
Republican plurality			22,319

Outside of Philadelphia Hoyt has a plurality of 5,975, and a plurality altogether 22,319. On the whole vote, the returns of which are not yet complete, he is in a minority of about fifty thousand.

POLITICAL WARRIORS.

Two Pennsylvanians in the National Capital.

Cameron Makes a Trip to the Capital to Look After Certain Offices.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Senator Don Cameron arrived here to-day. To his intimate friends he speaks with great satisfaction of the result of the election in Pennsylvania, and says he has no anxiety as to his return to the Senate. He has a good deal of department business to look after, and devoted the day to going to the different offices. While the campaign was in progress he did not think it judicious to make any changes in Pennsylvania office-holders, but he has delayed action in all matters until after election, and he will now see that several changes are made. Several postoffices will receive his first attention. He had a long talk with Secretary Sherman to-day, and it is thought he inquired where Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, voted and whether he voted the Republican ticket. The young Senator is not particularly friendly to Linderman.

THOMPSON AND THE PRESIDENT.

Representative Thompson was also here to-day and called on the President, with whom he had a conversation of an hour's length. Since Thompson swore at Sherman and damned the whole administration as trifling and contemptible, he has been on the most cordial terms with the House and Treasury. The President to-day asked about the Pennsylvania election, being apparently much interested in the Greenback movement. He expressed the opinion that the Greenback movement would be a considerable element in the country for several years. Thompson did not agree with him, but said he thought the Greenback movement had reached its height and would gradually recede and die out before another election, particularly if resumption was a success.

After a general talk Thompson branched off on a matter on which he was personally interested, viz., the appointment of a Chief Justice of New Mexico, in place of McCandless, resigned. Thompson had urged Robinson of the Butler *Eagle*, for the place, but Mr. Hayes did not seem to care for Robinson, although he had no doubt that Robinson was a good man. In fact, the President had already tendered the place to another. Should it be declined there may be a chance for Robinson yet. According to Thompson, Judge Pettis does not succeed very well in trying to trade his South American mission for a United States Judgeship. Pettis, like the Chinese, must go. Mr. Thompson is staying at the house of his old partner, now Senator Mitchell.

ITALIAN ROBBERIES.

A Little Ahead of the Manhattan Bank Thieves.

[From the New York Tribune.]

There have been two robberies of great magnitude in Italy—one of $500,000, from the National Bank, and the other of $600,000, from the heirs of the Marchese d' Andrea. On Octobes 19, the branch of the bank at Ancona received a telegram from the office at Genoa to send them $500,000. The notes were taken from the safe, counted over by the cashier in the presence of the directors, and put into three leather bags, two of which were covered alike with canvass and the other strapped round; the hogs were tied at the handles and sealed, and given to the cashier, a clerk, and a porter to take to Genoa. The train was to start at night, and the Cashier went to see some friends, telling the clerk and porter to meet him at the station with the money; and then all three went with the bags. The three bags were put into the safe at night without examining the contents; and the next morning when they came to be taken out it was found that one of the two canvass covered bags had been changed, and in its place was a bag, like in appearance, sealed with a common seal, containing a quantity of shavings instead of the $500,000 which should have been there. The cashier had gone to Milan, but was arrested there. The other two men were arrested at Genoa; but whether the bag was changed there after delivery, whether it disappeared during the absence of the cashier, or whether some conjuring was practiced in the office at Ancona, was a mystery which the police could not solve. The other robbery was less remarkable. A certain Marchese d'Andrea lived for many years in a house belonging to five sisters at Naples. A short time ago he died; and his heirs, two nephews, found the property much less than they expected, and began to make inquiries. Suspicion pointed to the five sisters, and they were arrested and searched. On one of them was found sewn up in her clothes about $8,000 of Rente, and each of them had her share of the plunder concealed somewhere. The servants were then arrestad; and found to have a large quantity of bonds in their lodgings, and altogether about $600,000 has been recovered.

THE OLD WORLD.

Great Suffering in England Among the Unemployed.

Emperor William Soon to Resume the Reins of Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE FENIANS TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, November 13.—O'Connor Power, M. P., stated at a public meeting last night that Lawther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, held out some prospect of a speedy release of the two Fenians who were still confined in Ireland.

The enforcement of the Bolton mas'ers' resolution is dependent on the concurrence of masters owning two-thirds of the spindles in the district which includes Bolton, Leigh, Tyledsley and Atherton. Eight thousand operatives in Blackburn, who are out of employment, are organizing a meeting to express indignation at the paucity of parish relief.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

SNOW storms of exceptional severity prevail in the North of England and throughout Scotland.

THE London cotton manufacturers of Glasgow will reduce the working hours one-third. This will affect 800 employes.

THE iron firms of Ashton, Hyde, Staleybridge, Newton and Guidebridge, England, give notice of a reduction of the wages of skilled workmen two shillings, and unskilled workmen one shilling per week.

THE Budget Committee of the French Assembly reduced the estimated expenditure of the next Budget $25,000,000 francs. The estimate for the army is 549,000,000, an increase of 8,500,000 francs.

AMY SHERIDAN, the well known actress, died suddenly in London yesterday. There is considerable mystery surrounding the manner of her death, and an investigation will probably be made.

THE exiled German Bishops, in reply to the request of the Vatican to state their views about the pending negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, have addressed a memorial to the Pope, expressing the wish that an equitable arrangement may be reached.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, replying to an address of the Town Council, said he hoped soon to resume the reins of government. He trusted that Germany's stand against criminal tendencies would be imitated by other States. "The peril is common, and so ought be the defense."

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Sherman Thinks It Ought to be 70,000 or 80,000 strong.

WASHINGTON November 13.—Gen. Sherman has made his report to Secretary McCrary. In referring to Sheridan's report he agrees with that general in the statement that he has too small a force to cover so large an area of ground—1,600 miles one way and 1,200 the other. He says the Indians will fight rather than starve, and that as game is getting scarce on their reservations, the only way to prevent their fighting is to lead them into civilized ways—to teach them agriculture, etc. He says it was a favorite theory that the Indian would see for himself a reason why he should cultivate the ground like white men. But his progress in this respect is scarcely perceptible; the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapaboes, Kiowas, etc., seem to prefer death to the common toil of the farmer. It seems idle to expect the enterprising white race will cease till every acre of this continent is susceptible of cultivation. To convert these Indians into a pastorial race is the first upward progress of civilization. That of agriculture must be the next stage, though slower of realization. But in this direction is the sole hope of rescuing any part of the nomad Indians from utter annihilation. This end cannot be reached by means of the present peace agents, because persuasion is wasted on an Indian. There must not only be a show of force, but actual force and subjection used. Force will be necessary to compel the nomad to cultivate his own ground.

He also refers to the reports of Generals McDowell, Howard and Wilcox, of the department of the Pacific. The tribes there, he says, are separated so that a large Indian war is not so easy to bring about. The Pacific coast Indians depend on fish for food and having a good supply they have not been led to attack the whites on account of starvation. He says salmon, however is becoming scarce in the Columbia river, and unless some precaution is taken the supply will give out, and the Indians will starve, or rather fight in preference to doing it. Sherman says:

"In conclusion I beg to state that from personal inspections and official reports I am sure the army is well and economically supplied. Its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected from its scattered conditon and from the vast amount of labor necessarily imposed on it; that it has met promptly and cheerfully, every call of duty, and of hardship, it has accomplished an amount of work which, as General Sheridan has well said, 'No other nation in the world would have attempted with less than 60,000 or 70,000 men.'"

LECTURING LAWYERS.

A Judge on the Proprieties of the Profession.

At Zanesville, Ohio, the November term of the Common Pleas commenced Monday last, Judge Marsh presiding. At the outset of business, he delivered a short lecture to the bar on legal ethics. He said complaint had been made to him of the conduct of certain members of the bar, to which he desired to call attention. They were, in substance, that certain lawyers had collected money for clients and had failed or delayed to hand it over to the proper parties; that certain members had employed Justices of the Peace throughout the country to act as agents in furnishing clients and lawsuits, paying the agents for such service a portion of the fee obtained from such sources; and further, that certain lawyers were in the habit of writing to persons who had been sued and soliciting their patronage, and asking for the privilege of acting as their counsel, also writing to persons who might have a cause of action, asking permission to begin such action, agreeing that there should be no charge if they were not successful in the case, but if successful there should be a division of the spoils.

The Judge denounced these practices as abuses that affected the Court and the reputation of the entire bar, and they must cease. He said that a lawyer's calling was of the highest and most honorable, and these disreputable practices not only compromised the dignity of the profession, but absolutely degraded it and would bring it into contempt. He referred to the Cleveland Bar as having brought charges against fifteen of its members for like unbrofessional conduct, and said that he had a letter in his possession written by a lawyer, soliciting employment in a certain case, and sent to him as evidence of the practice he was reprobating. Maintenance and champertry, said Judge Marsh, were crimes under the common law, and it should now, as then, be the aim of lawyers to settle rather than incite difficulty and litigation. In short, their action as lawyers should be so regulated as to subserve the best interests of their fellow men. He threw out this as a warning, and desired it to be understood that the abuse would not be tolerated in a Court where he presided.

The remarks of the Judge were not personal in their character, although there is no doubt but the shoe pinched somebody's feet.

FOUND ON A DOORSTEP.

Only a Baby Left After the Yellow Fever Scourge.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 9.—A sad story of the recent yellow fever scourge in the South has just come to light. A few evenings ago a well dressed babe, about one year old, was left on the doorstep of a well to do citizen, Mr. Newcomb, of Providence, who found it there upon answering a sharp ring of the door bell. It had a tiny gold ring on its finger and a gold necklace with a gold dollar attached around its neck. By the side of the infant (a girl) was a complete outfit of richly trimmed clothes. A letter was also found, in which the heart-broken mother who had left it there stated that she had lost her father, mother, brother, husband and three children by yellow fever in New Orleans, and that she fled to Cairo to escape the plague, with her baby; that both were attacked with the fever in that place and recovered, though the writer felt as though she was losing her memory, and, no doubt, would soon be a raving maniac. It appears she had known Mr. Newcomb and his family, and in the letter she stated that, fearing she would lose her identity she had made up her mind to give them the babe, as she knew they would be good to it. She urged them not to look her up as she was going to New York, on the midnight train, "there to die unknown." She signed herself as Mrs. Josie Hall. Mr. Newcomb was greatly affected, for he had known the lady's family, who, he said, stood high in the South, Mrs. Hall being a beautiful and accomplished lady. A letter was received from her the following day, dated Providence, she having written it before leaving the city, which simply gave instructions for the care of her offspring.

Two days after the receipt of this letter a telegram was received by Mr. Newcombe from Boston stating that Mrs. Hall was in a dying condition at a hotel in that city. He immediately started for Boston and arrived in season to receive the dying woman's instructions. She begged him to be good to her child and to send her body to New Orleans for interment. She left some money to pay her funeral expenses also some for the care of the child. The remains were forwarded to New Orleans.

A letter received from the latter city throws some additional light on the sad affair. Mrs. Hall, it appears, while deranged with grief, had fled from the city in her father's carriage accompanied by the faithful coachman, and went to Cairo, where the coachman died. After her arrival there her uncle and aunt also died. She immediately left Cairo and fled North. The babe will be tenderly cared for, and the mother's instructions will be faithfully carried out.

THE HOUSE OF CAMERON.

The Moral Force of the Ruling Power in Pennsylvania.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

There is something of moral force and grandeur in the rule of the Camerons in Pennsylvania. Since Simon the First rose from his humble printing office and began to sway the politics of that State fifty empires have come and gone among men. He saw the Fourth William of England sink into the grave and Victoria ascend the throne. He saw Charles X. of France fleeing before the wrath of a betrayed people; saw Louis Philippe dethroned in France and a Republic established and he saw the usurping Napoleon rise to the head of an empire, while he was great in his State, and he saw him tumble off his paste-board throne like a clown in the pantomime. Since he became the dictator of politics in Pennsylvania, Austria, Italy and Greece have successfully been shaken by Revolution. He has known two Czars of Russia and three Kings of Italy, and has seen the Fadishas of Turkey come and go like puppets in the skilled hands of a showman. New worlds have grown up and have been fitted with rulers since he became the leader of men. He has seen the Palmerstons and the great premiers of Europe rise to power and dwindle out of sight. He saw Thiers twice the savior of France and then followed him to his grave. In all these years his power has remained unchanged and unshaken, and he passes his sceptre to his son with undiminished grandeur, while he steps back into ease and domestic peace with the complacency of a Lear who divides his kingdom. Great is the name of Cameron, and great is the dynasty which Simon has founded in Pennsylvania. It is a mighty power to-day, and it will doubtless exist with vigor unimpaired when the New Zealand traveler sketches the ruins of St. Paul and when the last of the race of the drunken weavers of Moyamensing pauses on a frosty moonlight night in front of the dial on Independence Hall, and, leaning against the fence, musingly contemplates the marches of the centuries on its pale face.

HEAVY LAND FRAUDS.

Forged Deeds for 500,000 Acres—A Sequel to the Whittaker Will Case.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of J. B. Reed, one of the alleged conspirators in the Whittaker will case. The affidavit charges Reed with larceny by bailee, and says that some time ago Reed borrowed from a gentleman in this city the original letters patent and deeds to nearly 100,000 acres in Brunswick and Craven counties, N. C., upon the representation that he had a purchaser for the lands. Reed destroyed the deeds, which had never been recorded, and substituted false ones, in which the names of a former Mayor of Philadelphia, John Binns, once a well known local Alderman, and others were named as principles and witnesses. These deeds, carrying with them the land, were first recorded in North Carolina, and then sold to a party in Camden. The charge is also made that Reed, in conjunction with Geo. N. Townsend, who is now awaiting trial on a similar charge, has put upon the market forged deeds for nearly 400,000 acres of land in West Virginia, and that these deeds have been recorded in that State.

A COMSTOCK IDYL.

Zeke Wilson's Idea of Hell, and How an "Angel" Comforted Him.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

Early this morning one of Virginia's proudest citizens was observed taking some gentle exercise with a bucksaw and a pile of wood. The snow was about two inches deep, and the atmosphere just bracing enough to render exertion enjoyable; but, strange to say, the expression on his face was anything but of pleasure. He paused for a few moments, rested his elbow on his knee, and remarked, thoughtfully: "Well, I don't think Beecher was quite right when he allowed there was no hell. There moughtn't hev bin afore woman kem along, like the yaller fever, to play the dashed blanked deuce with us. Why good is a woman anyhow that lays in bed till ten o'clock and makes her husband do Chinaman's work, like this, I'd like to know?"

He was evidently getting angry. He wiped his damp forehead with a red handkerchief and cast wistful glances in the direction of the woodshed.

"Now, thar's Jake Smith next door. What a nice time Jake has a layin' in bed and takin' his comfort like a Christian. Ah! that wife of Jake's is an angel. She's up with the sun gettin' things ready, a-choppin' wood and a-sweepin' round and a-fixin' up a nice cup of coffee for Jake, to take to him in bed. Ah, well! we can't all be happy." And the poor man slowly wiped away a crystal tear that depended from his nose.

"Why, there's Jake's wife now and I'm blest if she ain't starting opposition agin me at the wood sawin'. If I'd met her afore I did the ole woman——Good morning, Mrs. Smith," as a mild-eyed little woman cautiously peered over the fence.

"Good morning, Mr. Wilson," responded the lady in a tone of commiseration. "And how do you feel to-day?"

"Not a doin' well at all, Mrs. Smith. The rheumatics is a gettin worse in my jints and this open-air exercise don't do me no good nohow. I 'spose I'm not long for this world," and he wiped away another tear.

"Poor man!" sighed the little woman, "I brought you something that might warm you up a little. I took it out of Jake's demijohn. If he knew it he'd half kill me," saying which she handed him a small black flask.

Mr. Wilson's eyes grew moist, although his throat was dry.

"God bless ye, ma'am, but yure an angel. If they were all like you there'd be no hell, sure enough."

A gurgling sound followed and a peaceful calm seemed to have settled upon the neighborhood.

THE LOTTERY CRAZE IN PARIS.

Thousands of Trades People and School Children Drawn Into It.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

PARIS, October 22.—France is just now plunged in a lottery fever. The grand raffle originally devised for the purpose of raising money to bring workingmen and peasants gratis to the Paris Exposition has swollen into a monster nuisance, and is being used as a vehicle for the most unblushing electoral corruption. Nothing can be more discreditable to the French Government than their conduct in this affair. At first only a million tickets were to be issued, at one franc apiece; and out of the money raised one-half was to be devoted to the charitable purpose above indicated, while the remainder was to be spent in the purchase of prizes consisting entirely of art objects.

The first issue of a million tickets was however, soon disposed of, thanks to the brisk touting of all officials connected with the Finance Department—tax collectors, tobacconists, &c. Then a second million was put forth, and then a third. By this time functionaries of all degrees, from prefects to postmen and gardes champetres, where in full cry, pushing the sale of the lottery tickets; and demands poured in to such an extent that a fourth, fifth, and sixth million were speedily decreed and sold off. Now it has been decided to emit eight millions; but the Commissioners will probably not stop till they have sold their tenth million, even if they desist then.

At every new issue $100,000 is set apart for the purchase of prizes, so that $600,000 has already been applied to this purpose. But this is not all, for thousands of tradespeople, anxious to advertise themselves, have made voluntary offerings of their wares, insomuch that every holder of a ticket will have about one chance out of twenty of drawing something. Stimulated by this prospect, and by the magnitude of some of the prizes offered, men and women of all degrees—and children, too, for that—matter are staking all the francs they can spare on the chance of turning up a fortune.

Little urchins in communal schools are clubbing their sous, not only with the approval but with the encouragement of their teachers who dread to balk the juvenile enthusiasm lest they should be accused of being hostile to a grand Republican charity. Many village schoolmasters have themselves been made agents for the sale of tickets. Everywhere these vexatiously enticing slips of paper are thrust before people's eyes; and all over France there is talk only of Mr. Krantz's "gros lots" of $125,000 and $100,000, which are to be paid in jewelry or cash, as the winners may prefer.

LAX MORALS.

The English "Tea Gown" as an Accessory to Female Costume.

The old British theory that Paris was the nursery of lax morals seems to be growing quite obsolete. In any case the British pupils have proved able to surpass their French teachers. The following extract from the London *World* speaks for itself:

Ladies who a few years ago would have considered the idea appalling, calmly array themselves in the glorified dressing robe known as a "tea gown," and proceed to display themselves to the eyes of their admirers. The reason, perhaps, is not very far to seek. Certain adventurous dames who determined, some years since, on the invasion of man's last stronghold, the smoking room, arrayed themselves for conquest in bewitching *robes de chambre*. Their less enterprising sisters, not quite daring to follow them to nocturnal extremities, were unwilling to be defrauded of the opportunity of adding another weapon to the arsenal of the toilet; hence the origin of the tea gown. Of course it in no way resembles the dressing-gown of utility. It is of elaborate design and infinate cost. It is worn for about an hour in the day; and yet, in a country house visit of a week, the same must on no account be exhibited more than twice, if, indeed, so much may be allowed. It is absolutely useless and utterly ridiculous; but this is not the worst that may be said about it: It is, to all intents and purposes, a *deshabille*; and so great is the force of association, that the conversation is exceedingly apt, nay, almost certain, to become *deshabille* as well. The gentlemen in houses where tea gowns prevail relieve themselves of their abhorring attire, and reappear very frequently in gorgeous smoking suits; there is an ease and *sans facon* about the whole proceeding that favors laxity of discourse, and advantage is generally taken of the latitude afforded. At their first beginning tea gowns only put in an appearance when the beverage from which they take their name was dispensed in the hostess' boudoir, and only a rare and favored specimen of the opposite sex was admitted on sufferance. But such old fashioned prudery has long been thrown aside in the eager desire for more admirers of such becoming raiment; the tea gowns have descended to the drawing room and the hall and have become more marvelous and more *voyant* in the transit. With the graceful negligé toilet there has come in a habit of lounging, which is certainly of most doubtful grace. Hands are not unfrequently to be seen clasped above or behind the head, thus often liberally exhibiting the arm by the falling back of the loose sleeve; feet and ankles are lavishly displayed as dainty slippers are raised on the fender; more ardent spirits recline in ostentatious repose on various sofas. It is considered the thing to suit the action to the attire, and exhibit in it the supremacy of ease. In some very Bohemian establishments it is voted a bore to dress again for dinner; that meal is partaken of in the easy masquerading attire, and, as a not unnatural sequel, there is a prompt adjournment to the smoking room and a brisk demand by the ladies for cigarettes.

There is Nothing So Disagreeable

and detestable as a poorly-fitting, ghastly and false-looking set of artificial teeth, and yet how many we see in the mouths of those who have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of poor dentists. To those of our friends who wish to escape such an infliction and have a set inserted which will truly represent the natural teeth in every particular, we would say, go to Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. He is undoubtedly the best mechanical dentist west of New York, and has such fine artistic taste in the selection and adaptation of teeth to each and every particular case, that he always succeeded in pleasing his patients and securing the patronage of each patient's friends. His establishment is the finest, facilities the greatest, and business the largest in the State, and no one can compete with him in prices for first class work.

SILVER SMELTING.

California Ores and Pittsburgh Fuel Exchanging Places.

The Silver Smelting and Refining Works at Mansfield.

The Enterprise of Sending Bagged Coal to California.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

MANSFIELD, November 13, 1878.—The usual sign of "no admittance" on a manufacturing establishment generally means the keeping out of all superfluous visitors to the men employed, but that which confronts you at the doors of the only silver refining establishment about Pittsburgh, means what it says. They don't want their business known, and curious enough what people don't want you to know is the very thing you are anxious to find out.

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT SILVER SMELTING HERE.

Several years ago Mr. Nicholson, now dead, in company with his son-in-law, Mr Schwartz, the wholesale druggist, built a silver smelting and refining establishment in Allegheny city, between the Hand and Federal street bridges, on the line of the Ft. Wayne railroad. The establishment was intended to smelt Utah and Colorado silver ores. It was very extensive and built on the best known plans for furnaces and cupalos. Great pots for boiling the lead and silver, with swivel handled dippers and derrick lifting lids, were set above furnaces of the best of fire brick, belted stacks, elevated rail tracks, ore bins, and scales of all sizes from the great platform "Fairbanks," whereon the cars of ore were weighed to the delicate scales kept under glass cases, on which the refiner weighs the small silver buttons after a test "assay." The whole thing seemed rigged for success; many men went to see it. McLean and others from Cincinnati visited the works, to build a similar one there, but from some reason or another the Allegheny plant did not succeed. Mr. Nicholson died and Mr. Schwartz bought land out on the line of the Pan Handle road, near Mansfield station, and removed the whole thing to that place.

THE MANSFIELD WORKS,

since then has flourished. They separated the smelting of raw ore from the refining departments, moved the blast furnaces to Utah and continued the refining at Mansfield. It paid them better to send Connellsvillee coke to Utah for fuel than to bring the raw ore here, but after they had obtained the bullion or pig lead and silver from the ores it paid them then to ship that to Pittsburgh for refining. That is the condition of this Pittsburgh silver refining establishment to day. They refine all their own bullion and buy large quantities from other smelters, taking the silver and gold from it here; they re-sell the lead to the white lead factories, it being of a superior quality for their purposes on account of its softness.

Mr. Schwartz, the proprietor, is absent in Utah now on business connected with the smelting works, and his overseers and assistants are reticent to the extreme, in giving any information as to the yield of ores, the amount reduced, the prices paid for the various ores or bullion from different localities and all that kind of information which an inquisitive public would like to know.

THE WORK OF SMELTING AND REFINING.

The works are very extensive, to the casual observer. Great piles of bones were heaped beside the ovens like coke ovens, where they are dried and ground to make the crucibles in which the silver is refined. Nothing yet has been found to take the place of bone dust for that purpose. We don't know said one of the assistant chemists, "whether there are any human bones in that pile or not, we buy the bones by the car load, they are generally gathered on the prairies out west." As I went to the station I met

ARMSTRONG, THE COAL MAN,

Charles H., whose jolly countenance enlivened the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company years ago with his "Great American Compensator." [The "compensator" was a tall, willow covered demijohn into which Armstrong had poured blackberry wine, brandy and old rye in about equal quantities, which were well shaken and frequntly taken. If any one wanted a glass of delicate blackberry wine, it came out of the Compensator black as ink, or brandy, or Monongahela, all the same, the compensator was equal to any emergency. That black liquid would stand for almost any kind of a drink but milk punch.]

SOMETHING NEW IN FUEL.

Mr. Armstrong was telling me of a new rig in the shape of fuel which he is now preparing to ship by cars to San Francisco. He has an order to send ten ton of the best coal for blacksmithing purposes, in bags, at once to California. The fuel is there sold to miners in small quantities who pack it in bags off to their mining camps for sharpening their tools. The coal is crushed and mashed before it is shipped, and put in tight sacks. Mr. Andrew Carnagie, on a recent trip to California got the contract for Armstrong, who thinks he can make a good and a big thing out of it.

What an over-lapping of industries. The coal from Pittsburgh sent to California to sharpen the tools for the gold and silver miners, and the ore they dig sent here to be refined. Reduced production in a California mine, for the want of sharp tools, for the want of a handful of Pittsburgh coal, and a discontinuance of work in a smelting establishment in Pittsburgh is almost the reverse action of that failure. "The bag of coal I send to California," said Armstrong, "helps to run this smelting works." Here is cause and effect doubling a distance of two thousand miles.

GROWTH OF MANSFIELD.

The settlement at Mansfield has grown wonderfully. Two railroad stations are necessary, one named North Mansfield, nearest the Smelting works. Chartiers borough and Mansfield borough are separated only by the creek. Chartier creek, or Shir-tee creek, as the old settlers used to call it. The population of the two boroughs numbers over five thousand. There is a good agricultural country back of them, but good as it is, these coal miners and smelters eat everything before them, so that prices are, in many things, actually higher than they are in the city. Butter, potatoes, and provisions of all kinds are licked up like grease. Barnes Ford told me some time ago that Mansfield was the greatest place to sell things he had ever seen. Barnes Ford will be remembered by all the old Democrats as one of the unterrified from the south side of the river. We used to put him on the ticket regularly for delegate or county office, no matter, Barnes Ford could always be depended on to pull his share. In early life he run the river as a pilot, and, settling on a farm near where Mansfield now stands, he thought by strict economy to live quietly and comfortably; but the opening of the great coal field which underlaid and surrounded him, brought new and abundant wealth, and he found in the busy miner a ready purchaser for almost everything he could raise, and he did raise plenty. When I was at his place some time ago it looked like Thanksgiving around his home; the cider mill was in motion, and a whole flock of turkeys were roosting on the apple trees. "Our loves and comforts should increase, even as our days do grow." How sadly out of place that is in many cases.

I promised Mr. Armstrong I would go up to his California fuel factory, particularly as he told me I knew nothing about Pittsburgh industries since I had not been there before. I will bring a straight story back for the Great American Coupensator has been destroyed. "Ah, my boy," said Armstrong to a friend who was courting a rich widow of his acquaintance, "if you can get that widow you're elected."

J. C.

A COUNTRY JOURNALIST.

Sale of the Erie "Observer"—The Retiring Editor's Success.

Benjamin Whitman, the veteran editor and proprietor of the Erie *Observer*, a large and influential weekly Democratic paper, has sold his journal to R. B. Brown, Esq., an ex-member of the Legislature and formerly editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, possession to be given December 1st. The Erie *Daily Dispatch* in speaking of the change says:

It will be hard for any editor to fill the place which Mr. Whitman leaves vacant as the prudent counsellor and vigilant leader of the Democratic party in this county. As a journalist, the retiring editor of the *Observer* has no superior in this State. Not that there are not infinitely more brilliant writers, and possibly shrewder business managers, but it seldom happens that one person unites within himself the qualities of a first rate editor, party leader, and business manager. Mr. Whitman has owned the *Observer* about seventeen years, buying it on credit, with William A. Galbraith's name on his paper as security. He will retire from business with a fortune of about $50,000. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, then there can be no question as to his success as a journalist. We do not believe there is a man in the State who could have made a better newspaper and more money out of the *Observer* in that time, or who could have handled his party with greater prudence, foresight and success.

THE LAKE ERIE ROAD.

Progress of the New Line—Some of Its Features.

The rails on the new Lake Erie railroad reached a point opposite the Manchester Ferry on Tuesday, and over five hundred men were engaged in preparing the track from that point to Jones & Laughlins' mills. The construction of the trestle work and ferry is, in the best of weather a wet job, but this time of year, it is muddy work for certain. The shortening of the great pieces of timber, with cross-cut saws, when every inch of the surface is dripping with water and mud, the hauling of lumber from the water to the cribs, and fitting up the sheeting, is not an enviable job this season of the year. The engineers were wading around yesterday with gum boots on, and everything on the line looked like the hurry of a moving army.

There seems to be some confusion in the public mind as to the two Lake Erie railroads. One is a narrow gauge road coming into the city in the direction of Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg; the other is a standard gauge, coming up along the Ohio river from Beaver, connecting with the Atlantic & Great Western and Lake Shore net work of roads at Youngstown, Ohio. It is this latter road that connects with all the mills on the South Side. The rapidity with which it was built has led many to believe that it was a narrow gauge road, but it is the regular standard gauge. The contractor, Mr. B. McGrann of Lancaster, has certainly made himself a great reputation as a railroad builder in the speedy completion of the work.

HARTRANFT AND KEHOE.

A Loud Call from a Republican Newspaper.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Now that the election is over, and that, with the success of the Republican ticket, Governor Hartranft has been relieved of the pressure of some of his most pressing cares, possibly he may be able to find time and opportunity to consider the case of the condemned Molly Maguire, Jack Kehoe, and to decide whether or not the just sentence which has been pronounced upon that murderer shall or shall not be executed. Governor Hartranft must be aware that

BEN BUTLER.

The World, the Flesh and the Devil Combined Against Him.

But the Liveliest Corpse at a Funeral the Republicans Ever Heard Of.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BOSTON, MASS., November 8.—General Butler, in explanation of his defeat, today said: "I hope all are as well satisfied as I am with the result. Cool reasoning would have assured me that it was next to impossible to win."

He claimed that every Federal and State officer, as well as nearly all the city officials with their dependents, nearly the whole press, a large portion of the clergy—especially those over churches highly ornamented with painted windows—all the officers of the corporations and agents of manufactories, and the hired officers of nearly all the railroads were combined against him. He said further:

"Of these, all who had men in their employ or under their control were advised to use civilized bulldozing upon their employees against me, strongly, urgently and bitterly. Added to this was the whole force of the Administration and two Cabinet officers, one of whom was brought here to speak to men of his own race, an organization of both political parties; the combined organized capital and State and National banks; the managers of savings banks, controlling $24,000,000 of capital, and many of whom did not desire that the stewardship of the money intrusted to them should be looked into; some of them old, grayheaded men, who were found so zealous as to bear torches at night in procession, and the best orators of the party brought from several States; a willing Presidential candidate from Maine, a willing Senator, with Presidential hopes, from New York; two Senators from Massachusetts, the old State, without any hopes at all except to save themselves; with eight Representatives in Congress speaking to save themselves against me, with neither of the other two saying a word in my behalf; with many members of the bar of Massachusetts, some of whom earned more fees for their services in the campaign than they have earned during the year, together with the collector of the port of Boston and a large number of custom-house officers, made an oratorical force which should have been competent to annihilate any cause less just, less dear to the people, and less important to the welfare and safety of the nation. These facts demonstrate that the people of the State were with me at heart, and a majority of the people not holding office, or their relatives not holding office, voted for me. Nearly 110,000 of the voters of the State stood for me in spite of all this, and it ought to more than satisfy the reasonable ambition of any man."

The General said personal abuse during the campaign strengthened his support. He also thinks that the campaign indicates that the leaders of the parties—Republican and Democratic—are to be found together hereafter in favor of their supposed common interest on the money question, and they leave out the older principles which have heretofore been the recognized principles of their parties. The Republicans having given up the broadest and noblest plank of their platform, equal rights of all men, equal protection under the laws to all men, and the Democrats having abandoned the platform of Jefferson and Jackson to become defenders of the theory that the issue of bank notes is the only honest money, the masses of both parties sooner or later will desert their leaders and coalesce in opposition to them, as did the masses of the Whig and Democratic parties desert their leaders, and unite against slavery.

Regarding his course in the future, General Butler says he came forward in this campaign at the demand of the people, and he should do the same thing again, and again, and again. "I see some of the Republican papers say I am dead, politically dead. I am glad they think so. If they do they will go on in their career of oppression of the people, both in the State and in the nation, and if they do I will show them the liveliest corpse at a funeral that they have ever heard of. Personal success or defeat to me is nothing—never *resurgam*."

The general feeling is that Butler will run again for Governor next year, to the disgust of the Republicans and his other opponents, whose recent campaign has cost more than any half dozen campaigns in Massachusetts, but who, nevertheless, in their bitterness express their intention to oppose him with all disregard to labor or cost.

KEARNEY CLAIMS THE HONOR OF DEFEATING BUTLER.

Carl Brown, Dennis Kearney's Private Secretary, read a speech at Sand Lots today, in which he stated Kearney designedly defeated Butler by incendiary speeches in Western Massachusetts. Kearney decided three weeks before the election to beat Butler, but thought he could accomplish more by seeming to be Butler's friend than by coming out against him, so he staid with him until a week before the election, when he made his very incendiary speeches.

Mr. Mackey's Wager.

[Philadelphia Times of Tuesday.]

An outside bet, the largest reported, was made at Donnelly's saloon, on Eleventh street, below Chestnut. Ex-State Treasurer Mackey put up $1,000 against John Donnelly's $1,000 that Hoyt would come to the city with a majority. Then Mr. Mackey offered to bet $100 that Donnelly wouldn't put up $3,000 more on the same terms as the first bet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The hundred was covered, and at the hour named Donnelly was on hand with the money, but the ex-Treasurer did not come about. Later the parties met and $3,000 was put up by each, and $100 of Donnelly's $3,000 was the $100 he had just won from Mr. Mackey.

What Sweetens the Mouth,

preserves and whitens the teeth, keeps the gums from becoming spongy, neutralizes all impurities that adhere to the dental enamel, and effectually prevents the toothache? Anybody can answer this simple question who has ever witnessed the wonderful effects of that matchless vegetable preparation—Sozodont.

Closer than a brother sticks Spaulding's Glue. TTS

By far the pluckiest women's rights fight of the campaign just closed was made by Miss Lavinia Goodell, of Wisconsin. Miss Goodell was admitted to the bar of Janesville in 1874, championed a bill in the Legislature authorizing the admission of women to the courts of law under the same terms with men and has built up a good practice for herself.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

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Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Ague in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

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LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

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The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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Shirts or Drawers	50
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enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving every one perfect and irresistible control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

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It is harmless and never failing.

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Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. **It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.** Try it once and you will find it so.

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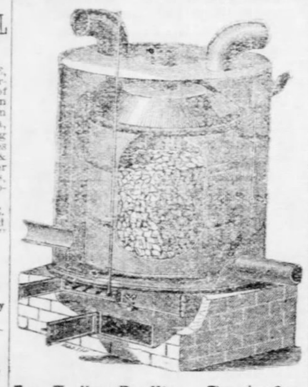

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Spermatorrhœa is the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the Gonorrhœa discharge, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dizziness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Averse on to Society, Etc., Etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this train of symptoms. Prof. Harris' Vegetable Seminal Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a prominent remedy. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation confidences us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon which quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper for mail or express for $3—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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NOTICE.—

Application for Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, application will be made for a Charter, or the capital thereof to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

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Children's Shoes, 8 to 12, 60c.

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Misses' Imitation Goat Shoes, 12 to 2, 80c.

Ladies' Shoes, all sizes, 3 to 8, 90c.

Ladies' Fox Gaiters, 3 to 7, 95c.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, 95c.

Men's Hob Nail Brogans, 6 to 11, $1 25.

Men's Gaiters, 6 to 10, $1 20.

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NEWSPAPER HUMOR.

WE told Theodore Thomas that Cincinnati would go back to her first love before long, and we were right. Here's the *Cincinnati Gazette* giving music and Theodore the go-by and containing a leader on "The Pork Trade.—[*Albany Journal.*

HOW to rise: Resolve you will, take in a long breath, kick off the clothes and make a bound for the middle of the room, cold or no cold—(*Chicago Journal.* The man who resolves on this subject is lost. The only way is to quit thinking and kick off the cover.—[*Cincinnati Commercial.*

VISITORS from the country, at the door of a Soulsbie residence, to a German next door: "Jane not at home, did you say?" "Nein, Chane's nod at home." "Where is she?" "She's gone the cemetery down." "When will she come back?" "Oh, she vont come back already any more; she's gone to stay; she's det."—[*Indianapolis News.*

A YOUNG bride, momentarily expecting the return of her husband, was handed a telegraphic despatch, which so excited her that, without having strength to break the envelope, she fainted away. Upon recovering she found her husband seated beside her. "Oh, Alick?" were her first words, "I thought you had fallen down and cut your throat with one of those horrid standing collars."—[*Andrews' Bazar.*

THEY were playing at cards, when all of a sudden the game was interrupted, angry words passed and the players arose: "See here, you're holding altogether too many aces." "What do you say, sir?" "I say you are a swindler." "I will call you to account for this unpardonable insult." "I am at your service at any time." "Here is my card, sir." (Throws down, by mistake, another ace which he draws from his pocket.)—[*Paris Figaro.*

AT a dead fall; "Hello, Jim!" "How are you; Jerry—take suthin?" "Heard from your brother lately—Arsenic Bill, old pizen?" "Well, yes, not d'rectly. You know he was in the hoss and cattle business in Texas. His operations extended over a large territory and didn't require much capital. One night they took him in. There were eight of 'em at one end of the rope and Arsenic Bill at the other. He couldn't keep his feet on the ground they raised him, he passed out. Here, bar-keep'r, two whiskey sours."—[*Virginia City Enterprise.*

IT affords us much pleasure to learn from a score or two of our exchanges that the writer of these paragraphs has fallen heir to $30,000 by the death of a Dutch uncle in Holland. It was entirely unexpected. But the announcement contains a few inaccuracies which it may be as well to correct. 1. A person in this country never inherits a fortune of less than $500,000 by the death of a relative in the old country. That is the regulation amounts. 2. Our Dutch uncle in Holland was not worth $30,000. 3 He is not dead. 4. We never had a Dutch uncle in Holland. With the exception of these trifling errors the report that we have inherited $30,000 in the manner stated is true enough. The congratulations of our friends are worth more than the flat fortune.—[*Williams in the Norristown Herald*

SHE was baptized Anna Eliza, and often she sighed that her name was not Maud Ethel or something of that fine sort. "What's the matter with Anna Eliza?" asked her plain, matter-of-fact mother one day. "The matter is," replied the dissatisfied daughter, "that so long as I bear my present name I might as well carry my heart on

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Official Footings on State, County and Legislative Offices.

Vote for Governor, Congressmen and State Senators by Election Districts.

Useful Tables to Put Away for Future Reference.

Judges Bailey, Collier and Ewing on Saturday evening completed the canvass of Tuesday's vote. The official footings for all the candidates and the vote by districts for Governor, Congressmen and State Senator are given below. The footings show that Philip Hoerr, the German Republican candidate for Register, polled the highest vote of all the candidates, and C. L. Straub, the German Democratic candidate for Recorder, polled the lowest vote of all the Democratic county candidates. David Kirk, the National candidate for Congress, led J. K. P. Duff, the Democratic candidate by 187 votes. Maj. Errett's plurality over Kirk is 1,652, or 14 more than his plurality over Hon. James H. Hopkins in the previous elections. Wm. McGee is the Democratic Commissioner. He leads Joseph Stokely by 23 votes.

The election officers who threw aside Kirk's tickets because they contained the name of Paulson for State Senate when Mr. Paulson was a candidate in another district, appeared before the Court on Saturday. The Court ordered that Kirk's votes should be counted.

While the Court was counting the vote on Saturday, John Barton, as counsel for J. H. Irwin, Democratic candidate for the office of County Controller, filed a protest against the counting of the votes cast for George Alexander, the Republican candidate. The petitioner made the point that Alexander was ineligible to the office of Controller because he at present holds a county office. This point was fully set forth in THE POST during the campaign. The court decided that they had no jurisdiction to pass on the case as Judges designated to compute the election returns. The protest was probably presented at the present time merely as a form, to make a complete case when it comes up in its proper shape before the courts, where it will prabably be entered in a short time.

Following are the official totals in full. The stars indicate the successful candidates:

James McLain, Dem.	12,590
Jacob Keil, Sr., Nat.	7,909
George Archibald, Temp.	426
Hoerr over McLain	8,529
RECORDER.	
*Ralph J. Richardson, Rep.	18,377
Charles L. Straub, Dem.	12,310
Alex. W. Foster, Nat.	10,351
T. P. Hershberger, Temp.	486
Richardson over Straub	6,067
CLERK OF THE COURTS.	
*Arch. H. Rowand, Jr., Rep.	17,310
Robert W. Lyon, Dem.	17,005
Dan. A. Fisher, Nat.	7,003
George Dickson, Temp.	410
Rowand over Lyon	505
CONTROLLER.	
*George Alexander, Rep.	20,533
Joseph H. Irwin, Dem.	13,176
Joseph F. Caldwell, Nat.	7,879
J. B. Fulton, Temp.	485
Alexander over Irwin	7,357
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
*Robert E. Mercer, Rep.	20,181
*John McClelland, Rep.	19,939
*William McGee, Dem.	13,605
Joseph Stokely, Dem.	13,582
Jaul J. Carson, Nat.	7,240
Chas. Bryson, Nat.	7,762
A. McClure, Temp.	651
Wm. Thompson, Temp.	440
McGee over Stokely	23
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.	
*James W. Bell, Rep.	7,131
J. Murray Carpenter, Dem.	4,157
John C. Large, Nat.	3,671
Joseph Turner, Temp.	244
Bell over Carpenter	2,974

The Vote on Governor and XXIIId Congressional District.

DISTRICT	Hoyt, Rep.	Dill, Dem.	Mason, Gb'k.	Errett, Rep.	Duff, Dem.	Kirk, Gb'k.
PITTSBURGH.						
1—1 p.	25	161	12	15	162	22
2 p.	77	89	7	73	71	39
3 p.	80	67	8	77	60	19
2—1 p.	81	25	4	78	24	8
2 p.	101	53	9	98	55	12
3 p.	97	51	19	66	51	44
3—1 p.	75	25	3	58	19	26
2 p.	105	75	20	70	60	64
4—1 p.	109	54	6	99	48	16
2 p.	53	80	5	41	75	22
3 p.	115	57	13	91	47	43
5—1 p.	27	103	11	17	89	34
2 p.	39	127	23	27	114	40
3 p.	73	142	7	69	124	27
6—1 p.	57	42	21	48	40	27
2 p.	133	78	22	115	77	41
3 p.	170	66	40	146	55	72
4 p.	30	52	37	26	40	43
5 p.	77	98	25	66	85	47
7—1 p.	121	60	13	102	53	41
2 p.	137	69	18	110	56	48
3 p.	80	63	15	67	60	34
8—1 p.	86	61	26	82	58	34
2 p.	90	27	13	70	22	37
3 p.	109	50	21	91	43	43
4 p.	106	31	22	94	22	44
9—1 p.	82	84	22	63	84	40
2 p.	86	102	35	73	94	55
3 p.	45	96	24	29	85	42
10—1 p.	46	121	17	33	125	31
2 p.	50	69	20	45	67	25
11—1 p.	86	43	22	70	35	44
2 p.	159	69	33	126	68	86
3 p.	89	62	33	61	55	68
4 p.	97	55	14	75	46	36
12—1 p.	79	80	24	66	73	4
2 p.	78	49	38	53	41	68
3 p.	45	82	29	31	76	52
4 p.	122	100	88	100	92	118
13—1 p.	83	39	16	60	33	39
2 p.	94	65	37	70	54	69
3 p.	41	31	32	15	28	52
4 p.	64	21	6	59	19	19
14—1 p.	131	65	58	122	59	73
2 p.	61	39	31	54	44	32
3 p.	116	15	2	105	13	13
4 p.	86	28	11	73	34	18
5 p.	93	61	65	83	55	82
15—1 p.	71	77	18	57	66	42
2 p.	66	68	37	55	58	59
3 p.	81	106	23	64	101	46
16—1 p.	58	69	20	50	68	29
2 p.	56	46	18	37	43	38
3 p.	42	35	17	31	32	31
4 p.	53	27	35	42	26	46
5 p.	58	71	30	46	65	49
17—1 p.	109	44	54	78	42	88
2 p.	157	93	31	135	91	51
3 p.	116	91	48	104	82	65
4 p.	81	99	40	56	93	67
18—	65	113	84	24	101	133
19—1 p.	94	28	19	73	31	32
2 p.	93	37	10	83	30	27
3 p.	75	67	15	70	50	37
20—1 p.	96	48	14	77	38	41
2 p.	155	19	8	135	22	29
3 p.	106	51	7	75	44	43
21—1 p.	133	73	26	112	71	44
2 p.	29	9	12	24	8	16
3 p.	113	31	28	93	25	49
4 p.	69	55	20	51	51	33
22—1 p.	128	15	4	98	20	32
2 p.	48	17	7	37	18	17
23—1 p.	54	31	21	49	21	36
2 p.	160	52	14	154	52	21
24—1 p.	112	76	92	103	71	112
2 p.	64	24	32	59	28	33
25—1 p.	71	74	43	51	83	55
2 p.	90	45	84	78	45	97
3 p.	100	41	91	91	40	100
26—1 p.	83	39	54	61	40	74
2 p.	107	89	86	87	88	113
3 p.	114	38	46	94	34	70
4 p.	77	45	65	69	47	71
27—1 p.	50	181	55	37	177	69
2 p.	45	19	82	34	21	91
28—1 p.	104	70	50	70	96	58
2 p.	66	51	38	49	60	45
3 p.	85	81	52	68	83	60
29—1 p.	84	42	51	62	50	66
2 p.	139	71	75	95	89	94
30—1 p.	66	72	22	61	71	28
2 p.	71	64	48	62	64	55
31—	126	28	59	97	31	85
32—1 p.	136	35	58	109	39	86
2 p.	123	50	34	88	42	73
33—	42	80	28	25	78	51
34—	54	94	69	52	84	80
35—1 p.	72	37	28	63	37	36
2 p.	36	38	33	27	37	43
36—1 p.	73	85	55	60	87	63
2 p.	53	30	30	48	27	35
BOROUGHS.						
Beltzhoover	43	5	18	31	6	27
Braddock	117	75	196	98	72	219
Chartiers	83	52	31	83	46	41
Knoxville	27	10	4	13	17	8
Mansfield	97	27	38	100	25	49
W. Elizabeth	67	36	38	56	34	47
West Liberty	43	16	49	34	15	57
TOWNSHIPS.						
Chartiers 1 p.	138	65	73	112	73	85
Chartiers 2 p.	49	60	13	21	86	17
Baldwin 1 p.	32	43	101	26	41	107
Baldwin 2 p.	142	61	163	122	63	180
Union	93	28	116	80	26	131
Scott, 1 p.	50	25	14	48	19	26
Scott, 2 p.	56	29	9	55	22	16
Stowe	52	36	..	39	50	7
Robinson, 1 p	9	4	2	10	4	1
Robinson, 2 p	72	29	8	59	34	18
U St Clair, 1 p.	38	25	11	32	27	11
U St Clair, 2 p.	32	32	9	24	33	11
L. St. Cl'r 1 p.	38	113	98	19	110	120
L. St. Cl'r 2 p.	30	33	19	25	30	27
Wilkins, 1 p.	107	15	74	98	16	78
Wilkins, 2 p.	85	47	114	80	46	117
Wilkins, 3 p.	79	14	24	71	12	25
Wilkins, 4 p.	85	26	21	75	24	32
Penn, 1 p.	92	20	114	87	21	118
Penn, 2 p.	53	10	55	49	6	62
Penn, 3 p.	41	10	16	38	8	19
Snowden	115	72	21	83	67	44
Mifflin, 1 p.	50	86	134	49	86	146
Mifflin, 2 p.	81	54	140	56	59	165
Mifflin, 3 p.	58	26	108	41	27	123
Jefferson, 1 p	95	80	40	82	82	48
Jefferson, 2 p	84	58	146	81	58	152
Collier	67	40	53	67	49	54

The Vote for Governor and XXIIId Congressional District.

DISTRICT.	Hoyt, Rep.	Dill, Dem.	Mason, Gb'k.	Hayne, Rep.	McKenna, D.	Watson, Gb'k.
ALLEGHENY.						
1—1 p.	205	39	10	204	34	14
2 p.	127	79	12	120	75	25
3 p.	147	65	42	133	75	45
2—1 p.	153	73	15	141	66	31
2 p.	283	88	40	249	84	75
3 p.	264	96	49	240	93	77
4 p.	139	79	33	125	77	47
3—1 p.	181	39	23	160	40	44
2 p.	246	76	31	232	66	60
3 p.	145	56	21	134	35	33
4 p.	110	93	45	108	93	52
5 p.	144	152	42	140	155	46
4—1 p.	207	74	22	180	88	33
2 p.	180	44	20	160	51	30
3 p.	147	121	20	133	129	26
4 p.	197	159	32	182	165	40
5—1 p.	91	63	28	88	56	36
2 p.	305	137	25	302	125	37
3 p.	133	54	37	127	59	39
6—1 p.	170	124	58	164	126	63
2 p.	129	91	33	133	92	32
3 p.	106	113	36	115	108	30
7—	150	149	24	144	153	26
8—1 p.	108	78	37	90	87	42
2 p.	59	20	9	53	23	9
9—	147	156	57	138	174	49
10—	83	87	25	65	29	53
11—	164	85	29	142	89	38
12—1 p.	61	32	49	64	37	43
2 p.	59	16	4	39	15	16
13—	60	141	13	58	151	8
BOROUGHS.						
McKe'sp't 1 p	154	181	23	149	185	26
2 p	175	111	9	174	112	10
3 p	111	53	34	110	54	35
Bellvue	96	14	12	100	8	18
Etna	161	57	54	155	62	56
Elizabeth	193	68	64	183	79	62
Glenfield	62	21	3	65	21	3
Millvale	121	34	49	125	43	42
Sewickley	238	107	12	238	100	16
Sharpsburg	164	197	64	152	214	60
Tarentum	79	62	24	79	54	27
Verona, 1 p.	33	15	28	34	16	37
2 p.	70	18	22	77	7	17
W. Bellvue	30	12	1	30	11	4
TOWNSHIPS.						
Alleppo	48	44	2	49	44	..
Crescent	22	23	..	22	23	..
Elizab'h, 1 p.	54	56	45	53	53	47
2 p.	49	32	37	50	31	37
3 p.	25	4	48	21	2	54
4 p.	50	9	85	49	15	80
East Deer	101	49	13	97	48	20
Franklin	57	66	20	56	65	23
Fawn	62	12	21	59	11	24
Findley	75	122	21	71	113	34
Forward, 1 p.	25	33	19	25	33	19
2 p.	72	52	51	69	55	47
Hampton	100	52	7	100	52	7
Harmer	50	33	6	50	30	9
Harrison	113	67	115	112	81	106
Indiana, 1 p.	69	55	7	63	53	15
2 p.	36	11	4	36	10	5
Kilbuck	84	25	17	81	21	24
Leet	93	21	2	95	18	3
Lincoln, 1 p.	46	14	14	48	14	2
2 p.	53	24	69	51	22	2
Moon	94	84	3	94	83	8
McCandless	81	86	12	72	89	18
Marshall	47	73	22	50	72	21
N. Fayette	84	53	12	80	49	12
Neville	38	10	1	40	9	..
N. V'r'sille, 1	62	57	13	61	58	86
2 p	25	47	38	24	56	28
O'Hara, 1 p.	57	52	10	68	48	14
2 p.	42	28	11	41	29	12
Ohio	74	36	19	83	35	17
Plum, 1 p.	61	45	22	57	41	24
2 p.	54	36	8	54	36	8
Pine	62	67	2	62	67	2
Patton, 1 p.	43	31	46	44	30	46
2 p.	85	51	6	83	53	6
Ross, 1 p.	61	25	2	60	23	3
2 p.	67	71	6	63	66	9
Reserve, 1 p.	30	30	2	21	31	10
2 p.	32	30	18	31	19	4
Richland	61	42	17	58	44	16
Shaler, 1 p.	118	29	16	121	30	11
2 p.	68	37	1	71	37	..
Springdale	78	34	5	75	35	7
S. Versailles	18	26	93	19	31	87
S. Fayette, 1 p	72	14	7	73	14	7
2 p	47	17	26	45	16	30
Sewickley	44	15	2	46	16	1
Versailles	45	31	6	47	28	7
W. Deer, 1 p	48	8	5	49	10	5
2 p	48	11	1	44	13	1
3 p	52	11	2	52	11	2
4 p	40	15	15	39	15	14

Forty-second Senatorial District.

DISTRICTS.	McNeilly, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Grier, Temp.
ALLEGHENY.			
1—1 p.	156	90	7
2 p.	103	112	6
3 p.	129	124	4
2—1 p.	120	115	11
2 p.	231	166	22
3 p.	237	172	13
4 p.	103	139	13
3—1 p.	162	75	7
2 p.	219	127	11
3 p.	133	64	2
4 p.	111	140	..
5 p.	144	195	..
4—1 p.	176	116	1
2 p.	158	80	1
3 p.	135	148	..
4 p.	188	196	..
5—1 p.	49	129	2
2 p.	255	209	13
3 p.	111	107	3
6—1 p.	149	199	5
2 p.	118	128	3
3 p.	92	155	5
7—	149	174	..
8—1 p.	105	116	..
2 p.	56	30	..
9—	140	222	..
10—	69	75	1
11—	144	124	4
12—1 p.	61	84	1
2 p.	39	29	2
13—	64	151	..
Bellvue borough	80	40	7
Glenfield borough	54	31	1
Sewickley borough	193	160	3
West Bellve borough	16	25	..
Alleppo township	29	65	2
Kilbuck township	58	60	4
Ohio township	72	41	4
Reserve township, 1 p.	49	13	..
Reserve township, 2 p.	42	26	4

Forty-fourth Senatorial District.

DISTRICT.	Newmyer, Rep.	Paulson, Dem.	Bingham, Temp.
PITTSBURGH.			
16—1 p.	52	92	..
2 p.	50	59	..
3 p.	33	53	..
4 p.	52	63	..
5 p.	56	104	..
17—1 p.	68	108	..
2 p.	146	128	..
3 p.	113	133	..
4 p.	71	147	..
18—	52	201	2
19—1 p.	85	49	..
2 p.	85	56	..
3 p.	67	90	..
20—1 p.	95	62	..
2 p.	137	32	..
3 p.	98	68	..
21—1 p.	132	98	..
2 p.	27	22	1
3 p.	93	72	..
4 p.	62	75	..
22—1 p.	99	46	..
2 p.	39	31	..
BOROUGHS.			
Braddock	134	251	..
McKeesport, 1 p.	147	212	11
2 p.	175	120	18
3 p.	114	84	1
Etna	161	112	..
Elizabeth	189	136	4
Millvale	120	87	4
Sharpsburg	159	264	15
Tarentum	75	84	31
Verona, 1 p.	37	51	..
2 p.	75	38	3
TOWNSHIPS.			
Penn, 1 p.	88	133	..

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Newmyer Rep.	Paulson, Dem.	Bingham, Temp.
2 p.	59	67	..
3 p.	41	26	..
Franklin	58	86	..
East Deer	99	66	1
Fawn	59	36	2
Forward, 1 p.	25	52	..
2 p.	72	101	3
Elizabeth, 1 p.	53	105	2
2 p.	49	69	..
3 p.	23	54	4
4 p.	50	94	..
Hampton	100	57	..
Harmer	48	43	8
Harrison	113	184	4
Indiana, 1 p.	68	62	..
2 p.	36	15	4
Leet	85	23	..
Lincoln, 1 p.	48	26	..
2 p.	52	93	1
McCandless	82	97	..
Marshall	48	95	..
North Versailles, 1 p	55	152	..
2 p.	24	85	..
O'Hara, 1 p.	66	60	..
2 p.	42	39	1
Plum, 1 p.	57	66	7
2 p.	54	43	..
Pine	62	69	..
Patton, 1 p.	43	77	2
2 p.	84	58	..
Ross, 1 p.	61	23	3
2 p.	64	75	1
Richland	58	61	8
Shaler, 1 p.	122	40	..
2 p.	68	40	..
Springdale	78	39	..
South Versailles	16	121	..
Sewickley	43	9	..
Versailles	43	39	2
West Deer, 1 p.	48	13	2
2 p.	47	14	1
3 p.	52	13	..
4 p.	42	28	4
Wilkins, 1 p.	118	72	..
2 p.	75	165	9
3 p.	82	38	..
4 p.	81	49	3

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEGISLATURE.

Complete List of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Following are the names of Senators and Representatives elected on Tuesday by the returns received. Those marked thus (*) were members of the last Senate and House:

A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS IN THE DISTRICTS.

2. John Cochran, D.
4. Horatio G. Jones, R.*
6. Wm. Elliott, R.
8. Wm. J. Newell, R.*
10. Joseph Thomas, R. g.
12. Lewis Boyer, R. g.
14. C. S. Kauffman, R.
16. Evan Holben, D.*
18. Wm. Heidleman, D.
20. G. E. Seamans, R.*
22. Allen Craig, D.
24. George D. Jackson, D.
26. W. M. Nelson, D.
28. James H. Ross, D.
30. John Parker, D. g.
32. Isaac Herter, D.
34. C. T. Alexander, D.
36. Frederick Grof, D.
38. John G. Hall, D.
40. T. B. Schnatterly, D.
42. Hugh McNeill, R.*
44. C. H. Packer, D. g.
46. G. V. Lawrence, R.*
48. J. W. Lee, R.
50. Wm. R. Roberts, R.
27. S. P. Wolverton, D.

Republicans, 13; Democrats, 13; Greenbackers, 2.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

1. George Handy Smith, R.
3. John Lamon, R.
5. John E. Reyburn, R.
7. John C. Grady, R.
9. Thomas V. Cooper, R.
11. Daniel Ermentrout, D.
13. A. H. Mylin, R.
15. A. J. Herr, R.
17. George F. Meily, R.
19. James B. Everhart, R.
21. Dr. C. Wadman, R.
23. William T. Davies, R.
25. C. H. Seymour, R.
29. Luther B. Keefer, R.
31. D. M. Crawford, D.
33. Horatio G. Fisher, R.
35. John A. Lemon, R.
37. Thomas St. Clair, R.
39. James C. Clarke, D.
41. John N. Greer, R.
43. Joseph M. Gazzam, R.
45. John Gilfillan, R.
47. George W. Wright, R.
49. Henry Butterfield, R.

Republicans, 21; Democrats, 3.

COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADAMS—J. Ross White, D. Emanuel White, D.

ALLEGHENY—1 James D. Walker, R.;* N. H. Voeghtly, R.; Henry M. Long, R.* 2. William Elliot, R.; Robert S. Frazer,* R. 3. John O'Neill, D. 4. M. B. Edwards, R.; Samuel D. Baldwin, R.; Fred K. Geary, R.; James M. Taylor, D. g. 5. Wm. H. McGill, R.;* A. B. Campbell, R. 6. A. H. Walker, R.; William Hill, R.*

ARMSTRONG—E. D. Graff, D. g. W. F. Rumbarger, R.

BEAVER—Thomas Bradford, D. G. L. Eberhart, R.*

BEDFORD—D. R. Anderson, D. Joseph F. Noble, D.

BERKS—Jere H. Boone, R.* G. S. McFarland, D. S. J. Smith, D.* John H. Reigel, D. G. D. Schaeffer, D.* James Liggett, D.

BLAIR—D. A. Gilland, D. g. Benjamin L. Hewit, R.

BRADFORD—S. D. Harkness, R. H. J. Madill, R. Asa Nicholis, R.

BUCKS—Henry C. Mooers, D.* W. Y. Worthington, R. g. Symington Phillips, D. John K. Barton, R. g.

BUTLER—Geo. H. Graham, D. g. Jas. Humphrey, D. g.

CAMBRIA—L. J. Woodruff, D. John Fenton, D.

CAMERON—John Brooks, R.*

CARBON—J. G. Zern, D. Michael Curdy, D.

CENTRE—J. P. Gephart, D. W. A. Murray, D.

CHESTER—Samuel Butler, R.* W. F. Fulton, R.* Jesse Matlack, R.* John A. Reynolds, R.*

CLARION—John W. Kahle, D. Jacob Truby, D

CLEARFIELD—A. D. Bennett, D.

CLINTON—George J. Eldred, D.

COLUMBIA—T. J. Vandersilice, D. Joseph Knittle, R.

CRAWFORD—David Emery, R. H. D. Lowing, R. Paul Blackmer, R. J. S. Caldwell, D. g.

CUMBERLAND—Alfred M. Rhoads, D. Robert McCochran, D.

DAUPHIN—1. Chas. L. Bailey, R. 2. Joseph H. Landis, R.; Benjamin Bordner, R.

DELAWARE—Nathan Garrett, R. Y. S. Walter, R.*

ELK—Charles R. Early, D.*

ERIE—1. Gustav Jarecki, R. g.; 2. S. E. Kincaid, R.;* Uras Schluraff, D. G. g.; I. B. Brown, R.

FAYETTE—C. S. Seaton, G. g. Smith Butermore, D.

FOREST—S. H. Haslett, D. g.

FRANKLIN—John Sweeney, D. g. H. C. Greenawalt, R.* A. A. Miller, Sr., D. g.

FULTON—Andrew G. Davis, D.

GREENE—Mattias Brant, D.

HUNTINGDON—M. P. Boyle, D.-G. g.; B. R. Foust, D.-G. g.

INDIANA—A. H. Fulton, R.*; John Hill, R.

JEFFERSON—R. J. Nicholson, D.

JUNIATA—Lucien Banks, D.

LANCASTER—1. H. C. Demuth, R. g. 2. John H. Landis, R.; J. C. Gatchell, R. 3. Pierson M. Eberley, R.; F. U. Gantz, R.; C. J. Snavely, R.; S. R. Keeler, R.

LAWRENCE—W. H. McCandless, R.; Walter Fullerton, R.

LEBANON—George W. Haverter, R.; John Etter, R.

LEHIGH—Ernest H. Nakel, D. Frank H. Heller, D.* Charles H. Foster, D.

LUZERNE—1. Charles A. Miner, R.* 2. John B. Smith, R.* 3. W. H. Hines, G. g. 4. George W. Ingham, D. 5. Dennis Lanaham, G. g. 6. John E. Barrett, R.; T. D. Lewis, R. 7. A. L. Ackerly, R.* 8. Samuel S. Jones, R.*

LYCOMING—John Gaus, G. g. Peter Reeder, G. g. Frank Porter, D.

MCKEAN—L. Emery, R.

MERCER—B. F. Gordon, R. Harry Watson, R. James W. McConnell, R.

MIFFLIN—J. H. Mackley, R.

MONROE—Joseph Fable, D.

MONTGOMERY—Edwin Hallowell, D.* W. B. Roberts, R. g.; J. C. Dannehauer, D. M. S. Sellers, D. Isaac Hoyer, R. g.

MONTOUR—W. J. Baldy, R. g.

NORTHAMPTON—J. M. Hatchett, D. Henry Green, D.*

NORTHUMBERLAND—A. W. Leech, D.

NORTHAMPTON—J. W. Scanlan, D. P. L. Sherwood, D.*

PERRY—M. B. Holman, R.

PHILADELPHIA—1. James Mitchell, R.; Joseph Strine, R. 2. Thomas J. Reynolds, R. g.; J. C. Thompson, R. g. 3. Richard McCloskey, D. 4. John Donahue, D. 5. Eulie J. Petrofi, R.* 6. Henry F. Wilson, R. g. 7. Samuel Huhn, R.; W. H. Patterson, R.* 8. Edward Law, R. 9. William Patterson, R. 10. Geo. W. Hall, R.* 11. Albert Crawford, D.* 12. C. R. Gentner, D.* 13. D. C. Clarke, R. 14. John H. Fulmer, R. 15. Elisha W. Davis, R.; James Neill, R.; I. D. McKee, R. 16. A. J. Elder, D. g. 17. John E. Faunce, D.* 18.

William Graham, R.; J. N. Kochersperger R.* 19. A. C. Redfern, R.; W. H. Maneely, R.; Robert Gillespie, R.* 20. S. J. Yarger, R.; William H. Hazlet, R. 21. James Holgate, R. 22. Joseph M. Hill, R.* 23. John T. Farr, R. 24. John Sarver, Ind. R.† 25. George F. Smith, D. 26. William J. Pollock, R.; Joseph R. Souder, R.* 27. John W. Leigh, R.* 28. Alfred C. Neall, R.*

FIKE—Carlton A. Smith, D.

POTTER—Wm. Shear, D.-G. g.

SCHUYLKILL—1. Patrick Conroy, G. g. 2. Chas. W. Hoch, D. 3. J. T. Shoener, G.-R. g.; W. Ramsey Potts, R.*; S. C. Kirk, D. g.; C. B. Palsgrove, D. g.

SNYDER—Charles Miller, R.*

SOMERSET—P. M. Shrock, R.; A. J. Colborn, R.

SULLIVAN—Jonathan Rogers, G. g.

SUSQUEHANNA—James P. Taylor, R.; J. W.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32¾	32⅞	1,496
Reading	13¼	13¼	1,860
P., Titus. & Buf.	5½	5⅝	400
Lehigh Valley	37⅝	37½	210
U. Cos. of N. J.	129½	129¾	.....
Cen. T.	40½	40¾	.....
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	105	108	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	91	92	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Gold weak at 100¼ par bid. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Borrowing rates flat and ½@2 per cent. Governments strong. Railroad securities buoyant. Toledo & Wabash consols convertible rose 2 per cent. State bonds quiet and steady.

The stock market was buoyant again today, and the upward movement in prices continued. There was an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent. in early dealings, which was followed by a reaction. During the afternoon the market became strong again, and under free purchases both speculative and investment shares recorded an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent. as compared with yesterday's closing prices. The advance was led by C. C. C. & I., which sold up to 32, but the principal activity was in Northwest, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Western Union. Among investments Rock Island and Ft. Wayne were most prominent. The entire market closed buoyant.

Transactions aggregated 134,000 shares, of which 2,600 were Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, 1,800 Wabash, 21,000 Northwest common, 11,000 preferred, 2,000 Rock Island, 9,300 St. Pauls, 11,000 Lackwanna, 2,500 St. Josephs, 16,000 Western Union and 3,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

Close—Money easy at 3@5] per cent. and closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $424,000. Customs receipts $363,000. Clearings, $11,000,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 481; sight exchange on New York 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	108⅜	5-20s,'65, new.	103¾
5-20s,'67	106⅜	5-20s,'68	108½
New 5s	105¾	New 4½s	104½
New 4 per cts	100½	10-40s	107¾
10-40s, coups.	107¾	Currency 6s	121½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	30	Tennessee new	27
Virginia new.	22	Virginia old	23
Missouri 6s	105½		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	96⅛	C. C. C. & I.	31¾
Quicksilver	9¼	N. J. Central	36¾
Do preferred.	31	Rock Island	117¾
Pacific Mail	16	St. Paul	32¾
Mariposa	2	Do preferred.	68¼
Do preferred.	2¼	Wabash	23¼
Adams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	100
Fargo Ex.	98¼	Terre Haute	2
American Ex.	48½	Do preferred.	10
U. S. Ex.	47	O. & M.	7¾
N. Y. Central	111	Del. & Lack.	51⅞
Erie	19½	C. & A.	80¾
Do preferred.	32	Do preferred.	102½
Harlem	138	A. & P. Tel.	29
Mich. Central.	68¾	Mo. Pacific.	1¼
Panama	122	H. & St. Joe.	16¾
Union Pacific.	67⅝	B. & Q.	110¾
Lake Shore	68¾	Central Pacific.	107⅜
Ill. Central	79	Union	107¾
P. & C.	81¾	Land Grants	105¾
N. W. C.	43½	Sinking Fund	102¼
Do preferred.	75¾		

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, November 12.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British corn trade for the past week says: Notwithstanding the very cold weather, rain and some fall of snow and sleet, fair progress has been made with wheat sowing, except on some heavy land in midland counties where abundant moisture has been productive of delay. This is also the case in Scotland, where farmers energies have been chiefly directed to stubble plowing and the preparation of potato land for winter sowing, the bulk of potatoes having fortunately been secured before the weather broke. As a rule, however, agricultural operations are fairly advanced for the time of the year throughout the kingdom. There has been but little alteration in the quantity of English wheat marketed. Supplies at Mark Lane and provincial exchanges continue on a limited scale as the weather has been unfavorable for threshing and farmers are much engaged in the fields. The high price of money and the distrust occasioned by the recent failures has been against speculation, but some demand of speculative character should be experienced shortly, as the present time seems favorable for transactions, having regard to an upward tendency of values and probably of a severe winter.

Foreign Market.

LONDON.

LONDON, November 13.—Consols, for money 95 15-16; account 96 1-16. Illinois Central 81; Pennsylvania Central, 34½; Reading, 13½; Erie, 20½; do. preferred, 33; 5-20s of '67, 109; 10-40s, 109¾; new 5s, 108¼; 4½s, 107. Refined petroleum, 7¼@7⅛s.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 13.—Rentes, 112f 49c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, September 13.—Refined petroleum, 22½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Cotton steady at 5⅝@6 1-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,500 bales. Bacon—l. c. 28s 6d; s. c. 30s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 13, 1878.

Trade was somewhat improved along Liberty street from what it was for a few days back but comes short of general expectations.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The demand for potatoes is good for choice stock, especially Peach Blows and Early Rose. Under diminished receipts sweets have advanced; choice Jerseys in large barrels in good demand at quotations. The demand for butter is light for all grades. The receipts are heavy with no outlet, the retailers being supplied by the hucksters from near by counties. Fresh eggs are scarce and wanted. Some limed or packed are coming in but are slow sale. Cheese is in good demand for mild, late August and September make. Live chickens, especially young, cannot be disposed of except at a nominal price—in fact not wanted. Receipts of apples are large and demand light. Receipts of cider have been immense and the demand seems to have dropped off entirely. Beans are scarce and wanted. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 50; cooking, $1 00@1 25; small and inferior, 75c@$1.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 85@2 00; medium $1 70@1 75; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 13@15c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 9½c, jobbing; 8¾@8¾c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 00@4 50 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@8 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, per bbl, $10 00.

DRIED PEAS—$1 30@1 40 per bush.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 22@23c ₱ dozen; pickled, 15@17c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 16@18c; strained, 10c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic, 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, 90c@$1 00 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bush; shellbarks $1 50@1 75; walnuts 40@50c.

ONIONS—$1 50@1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store, 68@71c; prime peach blows 75@78. On track, Peerless and Early Rose, 65@68c; Peachblows, 70@72c. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50; Baltimores $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Young chickens, 30@35c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@9c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 25@4 50; timothy, $1 30 @1 40; mammoth clover-seed, $4 50@5 00; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade remains quiet. Wheat is in slow milling demand and some predict lower prices. The market in corn and oats active but prices are weak owing to the large supply. Flour active and unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 93@95c; medium red winter 87@92c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pa. 45c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@46c; mixed, 42@44c; new shelled 35@37c; new ear 38@40c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75c@$1; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra, $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis, $5 75@7 25; fancy patents, $7 25@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 75; buckwheat, $2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $12 00@13 00; seconds do., $13 00@14 00; middlings white $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $17 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Business is moderately active in the grocery line with no features worthy of special mention. Provisions remain weak and sales slow.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ c	Good do do	38c
Choice Rio	19 @ c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18 c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@17 c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	@ c	Standard A	9¼@
Java	26¾@27½c	Off. A	8¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. white C	8½@ c
Rio in papr's	18 @20 c	Ref Yellow	7¾@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17 @19½c	Molasses do	@ 7½c
Java in papr's	28 @30 c	Cut loaf	10¾@10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¾c
Young Hyson	25@$1 00	Granulated	@10 c
Gunpowder	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30c@ 80	Choice	45@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Prime	40@ c
Oolong	25c@ 75	Good	35@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	30@ 32c
		Centrifugal	25@28c
		Soaps.	
Rice.		Blue India, ₱ box	$3 38
Cho'e Carolina	7¾@	Irish soap, ₱ box	8 88
Prime	7 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 66
Rangoon	6¾c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 66
Starch.		Do N. Y. city, ₱ bx	5 22
Gloss	6¾@8 c	Extra olive do	8 00
Cornstarch	7¾@8¾c	German mottled do	5¾c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 00
Cloves	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs	3¾@4 c
Cassia	28@32 c	Do assted pap's	5½c
Nutmegs	@ 90c	Do assted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Pepper	15@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple fir'd	46c	Star, full w'ght	12¼c
Prime	45c	Stearine	10½@
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Mould	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, s. c, 18lbs up	7¼c	Do, short cut	45
Do 14 to 18 lbs do	8¼	Pork, in bbl	9 00
Do extra 10 to 14 lbs	8½	Lard, p. l. in trees	6¾
Shoulders, s. c	5½	Refined for summer use in tierces	6¾
Bre'k'f'st bcn	7¾	1½ & 2½ lb pails	7¾
Dried beef	9@12	do bkts	7½
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	4¾	" in 3-lb pails	9¼
B, short r sides, do	5¾	" 5-lb "	8¾
B, clear sides, do	6¼	" 10-lb "	8¾
Mess pork	8 00	Ham sausage	7½

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, $1 15; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 20@2 40; tomatoes do, $1 00; corn do, $1 20@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 75; half do, $4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed 35@45c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No .3 medium mackerel, $7 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $2 10; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $5 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59@61c; No. 1 do, 57@58c; No. 2 do, 49@51c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 75@1 85; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; new Valenties, 6½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, 8c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples. 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ bbl, $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Malaga, $7 75. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 10@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 45@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 13, 1878.

Crude was a little firmer to-day but there is no change from the dullness that rules in refined.

CRUDE.

United, 86@90¼c; shipment, $1 10.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9c; New York, 9½c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 8¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 08; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, November 13. — Market opened at 89¾c bid and firm.

OIL CITY, November 13.—Market steady at 90c bid.

PARKERS, November 13.—Market quiet at 90c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—NOVEMBER 13.—Cotton quiet but steady at 9¾@9¾c. Flour in buyers favor strongly; receipts, 24,000 barrels; superfine, State and western, $3 25@3 65; common to good extra, $3 75@3 95; good to choice, $4 00@4 50; white wheat extra, $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio, $3 80@5 00; St. Louis, $3 60@5 75; Minnesota patent process, $5 90@8 35. Wheat firmer; receipts 231,000 bushels; rejected spring 77@80c; No. 3 spring 88c; ungraded winter red $1 01@1 08; No. 2 amber $1 04¾@1 05¼; ungraded white $1 05@1 18½; No. 2 do $1 05; No 1 do sales 10,000 bushels at $1 08¼@1 09. Rye dull; No. 2 western 58¾@59c. Barley dull; Malt quiet. Corn—demand active; receipts 440,000 bushels; ungraded 44@47¼c; No. 3 44c; steamer 46½c, No 2 46¾@46¾c; No. 2 white 52c; round yellow 62c. Oats firmer; receipts 37,000 bushels; No. 3, 30½c; do white 31@31½c; No. 2, 31c; do white 32¼@32¾c; No. 1 31½c; mixed western 30@31½c; white western 31@38c. Hay quiet; shipping at 35@40c. Hops steady; yearlings 5c@7c; new eastern and western 10@12c; new New York State 8@15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 90@91¼c; crude 5½c; refined 9¼c. Tallow quiet but steady at 6⅜@6 9-16c. Rosin steady and unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 28¾@29c. Eggs steady; western 25¼@26c. Leather dull and unchaged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 20@22½. Wool dull; domestic fleece 28@42c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@27c. Pork firmer; mess $7 60@7 90. Beef steady; inspected mess $11 50. Cut meats quiet; western long middles 4¾@4¾c; short clear 5¼c. Lard firmer; prime steam $6 22½@6 30. Butter firmer; western 6@28c. Cheese steady; western 2@9c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 09. Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot $15 75@16 00; Pig iron steady; Scotch $22 50@24; American $15@17. Iron—Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—cut $2 11; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago — NOVEMBER 13. — Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—demand and prices higher and unsettled; No. 2 red winter 85¾c cash December; No. 2 Chicago spring 80¼@80¾c cash; 81¾ bid December; No. 3 69¾@70¼c; rejected 60@60¼c. Corn active and prices a shade higher at 32@32¼c cash; 31⅝c December; 30¾c January; rejected 30c. Oats steady and firm at 19¾c cash December; 19¾c January. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley unsettled but generally higher at 82@82½c; extra No. 3 44½@49c. Pork active firm and higher, closed weak at $6 80 cash; $6 85@8 92½ December; $6 12½ bid January. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $5 85 cash; $5 90 December; $6 00 bid January. Bulkmeats firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1 06. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 4c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 163,000 bushels; corn, 135,000 bushels; oats, 46,000 bushels; rye, 9,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 142,000 bushels; corn, 293,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; rye, 1,400 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat stronger; 82c December; 83c asked January. Corn strong and higher at 31¾c December; 31¾c bid January. Oats firm at 19½c December; 19¾c January. Pork fairly active and a shade higher at $6 90 December; $8 22½ January. Lard stronger and advanced.

St. Louis—NOVEMBER 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened stiff and closed easier; No. 2 red 87¾@88c cash; 87¾@87¾c November; 87¾@87¾c January; 87¼c December; 87¾@88¼c January; No 3 do 83¾c. Corn steady at 30c cash and November; 30@30⅛c December; 30¼@30¼c January. Oats easier at 19¼@19¼c cash; 19¾c December; 19¾c January. Rye quiet at 43c. Barley unchanged. Whisky unchanged at $1 06. Pork better jobbing $7 40@7 50 cash; $8 15@8 20 January. Dry salt meats quiet; car lots, loose at $3 12½, $4 05@4 10, 4 25@4 30; boxed, long and short clear $4 07½ December; long clear $3 95 December; at at Keokuk. Bacon better; jobbing at $3 25, $4 00@4 87½@4 90. Lard higher at $5 70@5 75 cash; $5 75 November. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 70 000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 5,600 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, none. Cotton steady and unchanged; middling 9c; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 1,100 bales; shipments, 1,200 bales; stock, 37,700 bales.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 13.—Cotton quiet and steady at 9c. Flour easier; family $4 00@5 25. Wheat in good demand at full prices; red and white 85@95c; receipts, 5,300 bushels; shipments, 7,600 bushels. Corn dull; now, 32@33c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 20@24c. Rye steady at 49c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 fall held at $1 10@1 12. Pork in good demand. Lard—Demand active and a shade higher; steam, $5 85@5 90; kettle nominal. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders $2 50; short rib $3 70 bid; $3 75 asked; short cut nominal at $4 00. Boxed meats in good demand at full prices; sales long and short cut at $4 25 seller November 25th; seller November $4 25; long clear $4 25 seller November; short cut $4 40 seller November; $4 50 seller December. Bacon in good demand at $3 25, $4 37½@$4 62½. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 56@58c.

Philadelphia—NOVEMBER 13.—Flour—Market dull but steady; superfines $2 50@3 00; extras $3 00@3 50; high grades $6 50@7 50. Rye flour $3 00. Wheat inactive; No. 2 red $1 03⅞; amber $1 05@1 06; white $1 06@1 07; No. 2 Chicago 94@95c. Corn quiet; yellow 49c asked; mixed 47c. Oats firm; white western 28@30c; mixed western 26@28c. Rye steady; western 54@55c. Provisions depressed. Mess pork $8 00@9 25. Beef—India mess $19 00. Hams—Smoked 8½@9¼c; pickled 6¾@7¼c; green 5@5¾c. Lard weak; prime steam $6 25. Butter easier; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve, 20@22c. Eggs dull; western 25c. Cheese depressed; western 7@9c. Petroleum heavy; refined 8¾@9c; crude 7½c. Whisky dull; western $1 10½. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 46,000 bushels; oats, 7,500 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels.

Milwaukee—NOVEMBER 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and opened at a decline of ½c; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 01, No. 1 Milwaukee 86c; No. 2, 81¾c; November 81½c; December, 82¾c; January, 83¾c; No. 3, 70¼c; No. 4, 63½c; rejected 56½c. Corn steady; No 2, 31½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 19¼c. Rye—demand fair and prices higher; No. 1, 44c. Barley firm; No 2 spring cash 85c; December 85c. Provisions firmer and quiet. Pork—old, $6 87; new, $8 25. Lard—prime steam $5 85. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo4½@5c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 80,000 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels.

New Orleans—NOVEMBER 13.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $3 00@3 25; XX $3 75, XXX $4 00@4 75; high grades $4 75@5 25. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 54@56c. Oats easier at 33@34c. Cornmeal dull and lower at $2 35@2 40. Coffee quiet; cargoes, ordinary to prime 12¾@16¾c gold. Sugar quiet and weak; inferior to good common 4¾@5c; common to good common 5¼@6c; yellow clarified 6¾@7¼. Molasses dull, weak and lower; common 22@24c; fair 26@28c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5@6⅝c. Bran steady at 72½@75c. Gold 100¼@100¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. discount. Sterling 481¾.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 13. — Hogs steady and in good demand; common $2 25@2 60; light, $2 65@2 80; packing, $2 70@2 85; butchers', $2 80@2 90; receipts, 10,435 head; shipments, 299 head.

Toledo—NOVEMBER 13.—Wheat quiet and firm; amber-Michigan spot 94½c; No. 2 red winter November 96¼c, western amber 97. Corn steady, No. 2, 36½c; new 34¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 22c. Receipts—Wheat, 68,000 bushels, corn, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Business remains quiet with commission houses and importers, and jobbing trade only moderate. Cotton goods quiet at unchanged prices. Prints dull and except Turkey reds and patchwork styles. Dress goods less active. Woolens in irregular demand. Worsted coatings doing fairly. Foreign goods continue sluggish.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1878.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since last Thursday were fair, though larger than the preceding week. The market was rather inactive, and most of the sales effected were at figures lower than those last reported. The demand, if there was any, seemed to be mostly for butchering cattle. Unfavorable advices from other markets was to a great extent the cause of this unsatisfactory state of the market. The ruling prices may be quoted about as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs beeves	$4 25@4 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs beeves	4 00@4 15
Common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do	3 50@3 75
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	2 75@3 25
Bulls, cows and stags	2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

Although the run of sheep was light during the past few days, the supply was more than equal to the demand. Eastern dealers did not make as large purchases as usual, several of them having secured their supply from the Buffalo market. We quote as follows:

Prime, 100 to 112 lbs	$4 15@4 25
Fair, 90 to 95 lbs	3 70@3 95
Common, 75 to 80 lb	3 30@3 50
Lambs	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The greatest activity was in the market for hogs, which for several days quite readily sold at advanced figures. The cold weather has stimulated this market. Supply fair.

Philadelphia hogs	$3 10@3 30
Yorkers	2 75@2 85

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, November 11, 1878.

CATTLE.

The supply was larger by about two hundred head more than last week, and the quality not quite so good. The market opened dull, and prices declined for all grades except the very best. Quite a large number were left unsold. This state of the market is attributed to the increasing demand for poultry. Sales were made at 5¼@5½c for prime to extra; 4¼@5c for fair to good, and 3¼@4c for common. One car brought 5½c. Bulls sold at 2¼@3¼c, and fat cows may be quoted dull at 2@2½c. Fresh cows selling at from $30 to $50 each, as to quality. Veals dull and lower at 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was dull, but all on hand sold at about last week's prices. Sheep may be quoted in a retail way, at 3¼@4¼c as to quality, and lambs sold at from 4@5½c.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was fair and a pretty good business was done at about the figures quoted last Monday. The best brought 2¾c per pound. The poorest brought 2½c. Some were sold still higher.

New York—NOVEMBER 13.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 2,900 head. Market rather slow but a shade firmer at Monday's prices. Sales—Poorest to best native oxen and steers 6¼@10c; outside price for 25c extra. Kentucky steers 1,560 lbs; lowest figure for car; Missouri oxen 1,300 lbs; exporters used 700 fat steers at 8¾@10c.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,400 head for two days. Market tame and prices unchanged. Among the receipts are 3 car loads of heavy Canada sheep for shipment to Europe direct.

Swine—Receipts, 12,400 head for two days. Market quiet and steady at $2 75@@3 30 per 100 lbs live; 3 carloads at $3 25@3 31, and one car at $2 75.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 12.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000 head; shipments, 3,200 head. Market firm and a shade higher; choice heavy $2 90@3 15; light, $2 75@2 80; mixed $2 70@2 90.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 260 head. Market active and steady; natives $3 40@4 80; butchers' firm; cows $2 00@3 00; stockers $3 00@3 30; bulls $2 00@2 65; western $3 00@3 40; Texans $2 40@3 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 300 head. Market dull at $2 60@3 87½.

St. Louis—NOVEMBER 13.—Hogs fairly active; light shipping and Yorkers $2 95@3 10; packing and Bostons, $2 75@2 95; butchers's and Philadelphias $2 85@3 00. Receipts 8,400 head; shipment none.

Cattle—Market steady and unchanged. Supply nominal; common to fair natives and wintered Texans, which were taken by butchers. Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 1,400 head.

Sheep—Market very quiet and unchanged. Receipts 400 head; shipments 75 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—NOVEMBER 13.—Wool nominally unchanged; free sellers at current rates; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 35@38c; combing and delaine fleeces 35@42c; superfine and extra fall wool in fair demand at 30@40c.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade-mark on both case and movement.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co.," and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., *Sterling Silver*," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put upon worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the watches and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches finally made by us. It is necessary also because it is so notorious as to be a public scandal, that there is a great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED BY FREQUENT ASSAYS THAT MANY GOLD AND SILVER CASES OFFERED IN THE MARKET ARE DEBASED FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FROM THE QUALITY THEY ASSUME TO BE. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low prices at which such cased watches have been sold.

"Eighteen carat" gold, such as the Waltham cases are made of is as nearly pure gold as can be made and be durable. It contains 750-1000 of pure gold, and 250-1000 of alloy.

Sterling Silver (English Govt. standard) contains 925-1000 of pure silver, and 75-1000 of alloy. The Waltham Watches will always be found UP TO THE STANDARD represented.

For AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents,
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DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, BETHESDA WATER!!

OFFICE OF HOLBROOK, RICHMOND & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF WORSTED WARPS AND TWINES, SOUTH ADAMS, MASS., December 20, 1867.

COL. RICHARD DUNBAR:

DEAR SIR—I not only take pleasure, but feel it a duty to testify in behalf of Bethesda Spring Water, as my cure may give confidence to many in this section afflicted with kidney diseases who have known my situation.

I have suffered for more than a year from what is known as Saccharine Diabetes, and for its cure tried almost everything I could hear of. Was finally induced by Dr. G. H. R. Bennet, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to try Bethesda Water. I immediately started for the Spring at Waukesha, Wis., and began the sysmatic use of the water under your direction, with the prescribed diet, to my great relief; began to improve immediately. In two days time great thirst and foul mouth from which I had suffered so long had disappeared; also began to gain in flesh; the first week I gained 1¼ pound per day. As still under treatment started, and feel that I am on the high road to health.

Thanking you, Colonel, for your kindness while under treatment. People should beware of spurious water sold as Bethesda, for the genuine has the merit claimed for it, as I know by my own experience.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. RICHMOND.

Sole Agent for New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana,

JOSEPH FLEMING,

84 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Pamphlets mailed free.

Price—50 cents per gallon, $4 per 10 gallon keg, $8 per half-bbl., $16 per bbl.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Cures Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Carbuncles, Fever Sores, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Chronic Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Price $1. R. K. SELLERS & CO., Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

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Received the Centennial Medal and Diploma FOR FINEST DENTAL WORK.

SPECIALTIES. PAINLESS EXTRACTION. PAINLESS FILLING. FINEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES.

A full set of Teeth for $8, warranted better than any made elsewhere for $10. sep3-MW

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

White Lead.

MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

White lead in oil, in kegs, 500 lb or over	7¾c ₱ lb
White lead in oil, in kegs, less than 500 lbs	8 c ₱ lb
White lead in oil, in 25 and 50lb tin pails, 1½c ₱ lb over keg price.	
White lead in oil, in 12½ lb tin pails, 1c ₱ lb over keg price.	
White lead in oil ass'd, 1 to 5lb 100lb cases	10¾c ₱ lb
Dry white lead, less than 500 lbs